

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1927 BY  
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Eighteen Pages

BOSTON, MONDAY, MARCH 28, 1927—VOL. XIX, NO. 102

ATLANTIC EDITION

FIVE CENTS A COPY

## DEMOCRATS PLAN GROUP STRATEGY FOR CONVENTION

Leaders Seek Way to Bar Long, Bitter Contests of 1924 Session

## HOPE TO CIRCUMVENT NARROWING OF VOTING

Unpledged Delegations and "Favorite Sons" Sought to Make Ballot Elastic

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—National Democratic leaders have under way a program of strategy by means of which they propose to circumvent a repetition of the prolonged and bitter convention contest that took place in 1924 and which proved so disastrous to the party in the ensuing presidential campaign.

The plan is to have sent to the 1928 convention, either unpledged delegations or groups committed to a "favorite son" candidate. The "favorite son" portion of the plan is particularly being stressed and is already well under way. It is authoritatively stated that it is the plan of Democratic strategists to open the convention with 15 or 20 such candidates, backed by one or more state delegations.

Democratic leaders are understood to feel that if a majority of the delegates are not pledged to the two leading contenders, Gov. Alfred E. Smith of New York and William G. McAdoo, that the kind of a contest that took place at the 1924 convention can be avoided. None of them believe that a fight can be prevented entirely, but they are of the opinion that with a majority of delegates not committed to Mr. Smith and Mr. McAdoo, that a prolonged battle can be frustrated, and that a certain harmony and cohesion can be injected into the proceedings.

### Policy Makes Headway

Further, it is believed by them that with the Smith-McAdoo conflict not in control of the convention, that other interests and influences will have greater appeal and effect.

The "favorite son" policy has actually made considerable headway; first because of the quietly fostered encouragement it is receiving, and secondly because of the hopes it is arousing in many states and among many candidates. Some of those who have been definitely put forward as the "favorite son" candidates of their states, are serious contenders. Those so far certain of being "favorite son" candidates are: Ohio, Governor Vic Donahue; Indiana, Evans Wootton; Kansas, Representative William A. Ayres; Virginia, Gov. Harry Flood Byrd; Maryland, Gov. Albert C. Ritchie; North Carolina, Gov. Angus McLean; Texas, Gov. Dan Moody; Mississippi, Senator Pat Harrison; Iowa, E. T. Meredeth; Arkansas, Senator Joseph T. Robinson; Missouri, Senator James A. Reed; Michigan, Senator W. N. Ferris; Kentucky, Senator Alben W. Barkley.

### New Plan Will Operate

It is admitted that the "favorite son" plan is not designed to help Governor Smith. Many of those participating in the movement are against Mr. Smith. But the program is also designed to cut ground from under the feet of Mr. McAdoo; in fact, it is declared that it will operate most heavily against him than against Governor Smith. It will be observed that the many of the states already listed with "favorite son" delegations pledged to Mr. McAdoo.

**Wide Clientele Attracted**

The clientele consists of persons in every walk of life, the poor who come to obtain their goods cheaply and the rich who are in search of the better quality of produce. Long lines of automobiles are to be seen about the entrances of the stores daily, and to accommodate the trade the concerns have been undergoing extension almost continually.

One of the recent additions to a store here houses what is called the salvage shop. Here are sold used, but still serviceable articles, similar merchandise obtained in second-hand stores. One department of the salvage store handles baskets, door mats, brooms and number of articles, the handwork of war veterans.

The merchandise is sold and the entire proceeds turned over to the veterans, most of whom are associated with a local former service men organization.

About a year ago when Highland Park merchants called on Mr. Ford and protested against his underselling the general public, but was later thrown open again. A few months ago, a delegation of Detroit wholesalers called on the manufacturer and lodged a similar protest. The answer they received was said to have been unsatisfactory and the boycott resulted.

### Business at High Level

Although the boycott is said to have been in operation under cover for some time, there is little indication that it has affected Ford stores.

There have been no increases in prices there and the concerns continue to do a land office business. One wholesaler grocery dealer said he had been canvassed as to his dealing with Mr. Ford and warned against using Ford motor cars in his business. He said he used another make of automobile and had no dealings with Mr. Ford. The Cleveland branch of his company, the man said, had not been similarly canvassed, and in view of this gave it as his opinion that the boycott was a local affair.

**Even Nationally Advertised Articles**

such as baking powder have been sold at the Ford stores considerably below the prevailing retail price. A porterhouse steak that would retail in the neighborhood meat shop at 45 cents had been sold at the Ford store for 25 cents. Bacon has been

### Features

Radio . . . . . Art News and Comment . . . . .

The Home Forum . . . . . The Children's Page . . . . .

The Sunday . . . . . The World . . . . . What They Are Sying . . . . .

Editorials . . . . . Letters to the Editor . . . . .

Macmillan's Smolensky Market . . . . . The Week in Paris . . . . .

### Sports

France Wins Tennis Title . . . . . Intercollegiate Swimming Championships . . . . . Weissmuller Takes Pentathlon . . . . .

Later he went to China and opened a studio in Shanghai which was

### Continued on Page 2, Column 1

### Silk From Cornstalks Is Called Success

By the Associated Press

**New York** ARTIFICIAL silk and other synthetic products may be made from cornstalk pulp, says a report prepared in connection with proposed construction of plants in the Middle West corn belt for reclamation of waste cornstalks.

C. B. Roberts Engineering Company, specialists in commercial development of industrial processes, announced that tests show the process discovered by Dr. Bela Dorner, Hungarian chemist, for utilizing cornstalk pulp, to be commercially and economically practical.

### FORD'S MARKETS DRAW PROTESTS OF RETAIL TRADE

#### Campaign Reported Against Wholesalers Dealing With Motor Manufacturer

DETROIT, March 28 (AP)—Henry Ford's entry into the business of dispensing food and other household necessities has aroused the opposition of retail dealers who are declared to be pressing a well-organized boycott against the manufacturer dealing with the motor manufacturers.

The exact status of the boycott has not yet been ascertained, but there were some reports that it was planned to make it national in scope. In the meantime, however, Mr. Ford's well stocked markets continue to attract thousands of persons.

The difficulty is said to have arisen over inability of retail grocery and meat merchants to compete with Ford stores, whose system of buying in enormous quantities and selling at slightly above cost, has made big returns into the trade of the community, including chain stores.

#### Large Profit Shown

Persons dealing at the Ford Market declare the purchase at 10 to 40 per cent under the prevailing retail prices. The stores, however, do not profess to sell their merchandise at cost.

On the contrary one market, that at the Highland Park plant of the Ford Company, is said to have netted more than a million dollars last year. The Highland Park store is the smallest of the Ford group, and has since been enlarged. Mr. Ford has two larger markets here, another at L'Anse, Mich., one at his iron mining center at Iron Mountain, Mich., and others in Kentucky where he has mining interests.

The stores here, which when opened about two years ago were only small concerns operated on a commission basis by outside merchants, have since grown until they are now the largest in Detroit and environs. The stores at first sold to Ford employees only, but were thrown open to the general public later.

#### Public Needs Protection

"There are those who would carry the tenets of paternalism very far, but it is well to remember that there

## Overloaded Statute Books Called Bar to Law Respect

### Nation Oversaturated With Legislation and It's Time to Call a Halt, Gaspar Bacon Believes

The manufacture of laws like the manufacture of automobiles has become one of the leading national industries in the United States. America is oversaturated with legislation.

Hundreds of laws grow today where only one grew before; it is time to call a halt.

These and other equally outspoken views were, in substance, among the outstanding points brought up by Senator Gaspar G. Bacon, State Senator, in the fourth of a series of lectures on the Constitution which he delivered last evening at Boston University under the auspices of the Bacon Foundation.

Each year, he said, some 15,000 measures are added to the statute books, with the result that the Nation is a victim of a deluge of ill-considered laws.

#### Legislative "Abuse"

"As a result we see evidence on every side of disrespect for law," Mr. Bacon said. "We see deliberate violations of law by our most respected citizens. Men instead of being made better by legislation of this kind are made worse by its abuse."

"Under the police power innumerable laws have been enacted, and this power is being extended by judicial construction and otherwise to a dangerous extent," the Senator explained. As items of legitimate legislation in this field he mentioned anti-criminal laws, measures to protect the public from fraud, laws in the interest of public morals, reasonable supervision of business affected with a public interest, protection of the wage earner, and regulations which have a real relation to the protection of the public and the general welfare.

"But we have gone much farther," he continued, "and have sought to justify the invasion of personal liberty on all manner of unwarranted pretexts. Thus, we have seen recently arbitrary attempts by statute to interfere with the profession of teaching in the schools, to fix the minimum wages of women in all private employment, irrespective of health or hazard, and to restrict the extent of contract of employment of an employee from requiring as a condition of employment that his employee should not join any labor organization during the time of their employment."

"These three statutes were duly declared by the Supreme Court of the United States to be unwarranted interferences with the right of liberty or the freedom of contract, and therefore unconstitutional. There are limits to the power to provide for the common good at the expense of the individual, and when these have been exceeded, and individual freedom of action has thus been arbitrarily interfered with, it becomes the plain duty of the courts, in the proper exercise of their authority, to so decide."

**Made of Texas Product in Mill of Technological College at Lubbock**

### Made of Texas Product in Mill of Technological College at Lubbock

PAUL W. HORN, President of Texas Technological College, whose apparel is wholly Texas made.

### College Head Wears \$1.00 Cotton Suit

LUBBOCK, Tex. (Special Correspondence)—Paul W. Horn, president of Texas Technological College, insists that he is the "best dressed man in Texas." He proudly wears a suit manufactured at the school mill. The cloth was made from Texas cotton and cost only \$1.

"My suit," he says, "is positive proof of the practical work being done at the college. What has been done here can be repeated by regular mills. That is why Texas will in the near future be a leading economic state instead of one cramped by lack of development."

Officials of the Texas Technological College are asking the Legislature to make an appropriation sufficient for the needs of an oversized enrollment. The institution, now in its second year, has 1500 students, a much larger number than was expected. It encourages the manufacture of Texas products in Texas. No action will be taken upon the matter until April 15, when the special session convenes.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

### \$13,000,000 SPENT BY DRY LEAGUE

#### Reports Furnished Senate Campaign Funds Inquiry Are Summarized

WASHINGTON, March 28 (AP)—Expenditures of the Anti-Saloon League in educational and political campaigns during the first six years of national prohibition: approximated \$13,000,000, figures made public by the Senate Campaign Funds Committee show.

The figures, covering the national and 37 state organizations, were made public by the committee without comment save a statement that they were compiled from reports submitted by officials of the league last spring during the inquiry into the Pennsylvania Senatorial primary.

The national organization expended \$3,420,285 and had receipts of \$3,428,329, leaving a deficit of nearly \$20,000. Most of this money went into the smaller states to assist the state organizations which had only small local incomes.

The states in which the league has large organizations, New York took first rank in the matter of outlay, the total cost being placed at \$1,738,810. Illinois, ranked second at \$1,280,599. These were the only two states in which expenditures exceeded the \$1,000,000 mark.

Maryland, which, like New York, has no state prohibition enforcement code, showed an outgo of \$233,350. Expenditures in Pennsylvania were \$822,542, while those in Ohio totaled \$822,137.

Receipts and expenditures by states were given as follows:

	Receipts	Expenditures
Connecticut	14,600	11,544
Maine	93,488	92,390
Massachusetts	294,106	286,481
New Hampshire	42,106	38,200
North Carolina	383,752	383,412
New York	1,629,810	1,738,810
Pennsylvania	821,582	822,542
Rhode Island	1,200	1,200
Vermont	65,385	65,289

### EASTERN RAILROADS REDUCE FRUIT RATES

LOS ANGELES (Staff Correspondence)—A saving of approximately \$75,000 a year will accrue to California orange growers through the action of eastern railroads in authorizing cancellation of a terminal charge of three cents per 100 pounds on oranges received within greater New York, it has been announced by the California Fruit Growers Exchange.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

## PUBLIC UTILITY EXCESS VALUES LAID TO THRIFT

### Reinvestment of Earnings Has Placed Companies in Unusual Position

Proverbial New England thrift is held by students of the question to be a large part of the explanation of why actual book values, or especially reproduction values, of Massachusetts electric and gas companies are, in the aggregate, millions of dollars higher than par-and-premium value of their outstanding stock—a situation which underlies the problems dealt with in the report made last week by the State Department of Public Utilities on the "stock premium law."

It is, according to company executives, a story of conservative, constructive, methodical reinvestment of earnings in the upbuilding of plant facilities, properties and reserves. This reinforcement of the property is naturally reflected in stock market quotations; new stock issues are required to be made at premiums according to the market; investors expect a yield based on the new high price; there is a desire to keep rates high in order to support this yield; utility companies offer as a solution the issuance of a virtual stock dividend of the amount of the old premiums to bring the stock back to par; and the Public Utilities Department decides to let the whole question continue to simmer until the federal courts say more definitely what is to be the basis of utility rates. This is the situation brought out by the department's hearings and its report.

#### Report on Book Value

Thus the department hinges all other issues upon a determination of the question which was the subject of a previous article in The Christian Science Monitor, the question, "What shall be the rate base? Reproduction cost, book cost or stock-plus-premium cost?"

The fact that 30 electric companies in the State show a book value more than \$40,000,000 in excess of their stock and premium value, and that other utilities show similar conditions, raises the question in this connection, "What does this difference consist of and where did it come from?" Particularly if companies are to receive rates calculated to yield a return on this figure or a still larger one representing reproduction cost, in addition to the rate base now recognized, the query is considered pertinent.

The statements of the companies' representatives furnish this concise answer: The money has come out of earnings. Many of the companies take pride in the fact that their executives have "plowed back" year after year a portion of the corporate income by investing it in plant improvements instead of paying it out in dividends or leaving it in cash surplus.

Earnings "Plowed Back"

A case in point is that of the Lynn Gas & Electric Company, whose president, in a letter to Governor Fuller, recently wrote: "This company has adopted throughout its history the policy of keeping its capital stock down to a minimum. If, like many other companies, it had followed the practice of allowing a considerable percentage of its earnings in dividends to stockholders and then using additional capital stock to pay for the enlargements and betterments of its plant required by the growth of the community it serves, the capital stock of the company at the present time would be not less than \$10,000,000."

Instead, the earnings of the Lynn company have been reinvested with such effect that the stockholders who paid in a total of \$5,272,231 for their shares now hold title to an actual interest.

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

### NEW SUBWAYS ARE FAVERED

#### Huntington and Commonwealth Avenue Tubes Up-held by Committee

Two subway extensions, one out Commonwealth Avenue and the other out Huntington Avenue, involving the expenditure of about \$25,000,000, were reported favorably today by the legislative Committee on Metropolitan Affairs and Street Railways, sitting jointly.

## FORD ATTORNEYS PLEAD MISTRIAL

Court Hears Plea in Sapiro  
Suit and Will Make  
Decision Later

DETROIT, March 28 (AP)—Counsel for Henry Ford moved today to prevent Aaron Sapiro from amending his declaration of 141 separate libels in his \$1,000,000 libel suit against Mr. Ford. Mr. Sapiro last Thursday sought to eliminate 64 of the allegations and change the phraseology of one other.

The jury was excused at the opening of court and legal arguments were begun after which the Court took the motion to refuse amendment under advisement, stating he would announce a decision later.

Fred L. Black, business manager of the Dearborn Independent, resumed his testimony and denied that the Dearborn Independent had "free list" as he had testified. He said search of the files had failed to produce such a record.

When Mr. Sapiro's counsel sought to ascertain the method of paying the Dearborn Independent's bills, an exchange developed the statement by William Henry Gallagher, chief Sapiro counsel, that "the Dearborn Independent is not and never was a paying proposition," and that it was kept alive only by contributions from Mr. Ford, who used the Ford Motor Company as the channel for such contributions.

That made Mr. Ford responsible for the Dearborn Independent, said Mr. Gallagher. James A. Reed (D.), Senator from Missouri, chief Ford counsel, objected to Mr. Gallagher's statement as made only to prejudice the jury and Judge Raymond warned the six women and six men not to consider the statements.

Mr. Gallagher sought to introduce three letters to Mr. Black showing the Dearborn Publishing Company had received information as to the reliability of H. H. Dunn, California writer and author of a series of articles printed by the weekly. The defense objection was sustained, and they were not admitted.

## DEMOCRATS PLAN GROUP STRATEGY

(Continued from Page 1)

would like to eliminate both Governor Smith and Mr. McAdoo. It is their hope that their plan of strategy will accomplish that, although a fight may have to be endured. They argue that Mr. McAdoo is much weaker than he was in 1924, and some express the serious opinion that he will early be eliminated in the convention struggle.

Smith Forces Active

Governor Smith, however, is admitted to be a far more difficult problem. He will have the delegates of New York and at least several of the eastern and northern states. It is understood that his sponsors will endeavor to obtain the Pennsylvania delegation for him.

"A factional contest is now being waged in Pennsylvania's Democracy, between the wets and the drys. The wets are for Governor Smith, and should he capture the state delega-

tion to the 1928 convention it would give him a very powerful lead.

Of all the "favorite sons," Senator Reed, Governor Ritchie and Governor Donahue are the most prominently mentioned. The former is likely to receive the backing of such states as Nebraska, Arkansas and Kansas after they have given their "favorite sons" their chance, as well as his home state, Missouri. A campaign is definitely under way in his behalf through this section of the country as well as in certain southwestern states.

At present there is no campaign as such under way on behalf of Governor Ritchie or Governor Donahue outside of their own states. Both are certain of obtaining the delegations from their states.

## KINDNESS WEEK IS PROCLAIMED

Governor Fuller Endorses  
Observance Sponsored by  
Massachusetts S. P. C. A.

Governor Fuller today issued a "Be Kind to Animals" Week proclamation, urging upon all Massachusetts citizens the need and worth of humane treatment of dumb animals. The Massachusetts S. P. C. A., commemorating the 100th anniversary of its "Kind to Animals" Week" activities April 3 to 10 in connection with animal services, while the Governor has called particular attention to the humane work for the week of April 10 to 16.

"The splendid work of this organization," the Governor says, "because so widespread that no community is too small for its effective operation." The proclamation, in part, follows:

"Special attention should be given toward directing children to be considerate of animals at all times. Such teaching is character building and appeals to the finest human instincts. In all the ages dumb animals have rendered laborious service in the workaday world.

"In all the schools of the Commonwealth let there be held a Human Day, in order that the importance of kindness to animals may be brought to the attention of the children.

"It is well for us to pause and consider our obligations to our four-footed friends.

"One of the really great rulers of the world said some years ago: 'No civilization is complete which does not include the dumb and defenseless of God's creatures within the sphere of charity and mercy.'

### ORIGINAL "RHEINGOLD" SCORE IS DISCOVERED

NEW YORK (AP)—Richard Wagner's original score and libretto of "Das Rheingold," written entirely in pencil as a first orchestral draft, a rare treasure believed by musicians to have been lost, has come to light in this city.

The American Art Association, Inc., announces that the manuscript is in the possession of Kurt Lehman of New York and Munich, a collector. It is declared to be the only Wagner opera manuscript in America. The Eliege for violoncello, while not of only other existing ones are in European museums.

## EVENTS TONIGHT

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Peter V. Ross, C. S. B., member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Mass., under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Newton, in Church Eddie, Weston and Ols street, Boston, Massachusetts. The lecture series, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975,

## GEOLOGISTS TELL HOW OIL IS DISCOVERED

Woman Financed Drilling  
of First Well Under Tech-  
nical Rules

TULSA, Okla., March 28 (Special)—It was a woman who had enough faith to finance the drilling of the first geologically correct oil well, thus putting into practical effect a geological theory which has since revolutionized methods of locating petroleum deposits. This was told by Dr. I. G. White of Morgantown, W. Va., who was a center of interest at the annual meeting of the American Association of Petroleum Geologists here.

Dr. White, in 1882, while professor in the University of West Virginia, announced the scientific theories upon which petroleum geology is based, and many of the natural scientific discussions at the annual meeting here were led by his former students, who were among the 1800 petroleum geologists from all parts of the United States and from other countries in attendance.

### How Oil and Gas Occur

The various layers of the earth's surface being arranged in wave-like ridges, it was Dr. White's deduction that various liquids and gases would be arranged in these folds according to their specific gravity, the gas at the top, the petroleum next, and water at the bottom. The upward fold, in which oil and gas are found, is called an anticline, while the trough is called a syncline. It is for the anticlines that petroleum geologists are continually searching.

"It was a long, hard fight to make people see my ideas," Dr. White recounted. The "old timers" in the industry resented having a struggling college professor try to tell them how to conduct their business. Finally he enlisted the services of a group of instructors and students to survey, take up leases and locate the oil, where it was desirable to drill. After many discouraging efforts, according to Dr. White, a venturesome individual was found who, although he had little money himself, possessed a wife who was willing to finance the drilling of the well. "So a woman," he said, "really financed the first scientifically drilled well."

### Oil Men Opened Eyes

"Oil men from all the surrounding territory were interested in that well," said Dr. White, "but I believe they hoped it would come in a dry hole. The well was 35 miles from any other location. It did not come in dry—in fact we got a gusher. And then they opened their eyes and said, 'Tell us more about this anticinal theory.'

"Now no oil company but has its staff of petroleum geologists who pass upon every lease that is taken by the company."

G. Clark Gaster, chief geologist for the Standard Oil Company of California, was elected president of the association; Luther White of the J. A. Hull Company of Tulsa, vice-president; Dave Donaghue of Fort Worth, Tex., secretary and treasurer; John L. Rich of Ottawa, Kan., re-elected editor of the Geological Bulletin. Dr. Charles E. Decker, who for 10 years had served as secretary-treasurer of the organization, was unanimously elected to honorary membership in the association.

### PERSIA STOPS FLIGHT FROM CAIRO TO KERACHE

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau via Postal Telegraph from Haifa

LONDON, March 28—Owing to a hitch in the arrangements with Persia, it is possible that the flight from Cairo to Kerachi, an air service fixed for April 8, will be delayed. The service is already in operation from Cairo to Basra, and a provisional agreement which was signed in 1925 permitted flight over Persian territory, so that the Persian Government's refusal to ratify the provisional agreement has come as a surprise.

Flights over Persia have hitherto been made by a special permit, which was regarded as impossible for a regular service requiring a permanent ground organization.

### FASCISTS CELEBRATE EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph from Haifa

ROME, March 28—Imposing ceremonies took place in all the important towns in Italy to celebrate the eighth anniversary of the formation of the first Fascist group. For the first time this date had been chosen for the admission of new members to the Fascist Party and yesterday 30,000 youths belonging to the Advance Guards section of the

### MOTH PROTECTION

Solve this difficult problem by equipping your closet with the new moth-proofing material. The modern and scientific method of moth control. Laboratory and time tested. No spraying, no fumigating, no oiling, no smoke, no smoke, no smoke. Purchase price refunded if not satisfactory. SENTRY RALES CO., 100 Brattle St., Boston, Mass. Tel. Liberty 2450.

Erik Öström Aktiebolag  
GOETHEBORG, SWEDEN  
Manufacturers & Exporters of  
Bobbins, Woodturnery  
& Glassware

Telegrams: Spoolstrom, Gothenburg

Write for  
DALL'S CATALOGUE  
of HANDMADE LACES

THE DALL REAL LACE  
COMPANY, Ltd.

under the personal direction of Mr. C. N. Dall collects handmade laces and lace articles from all over the world and distributes them to those who request a copy.

Write for a copy  
THE DALL REAL LACE CO., LIMITED  
Main Department, 815 Granville Street  
VANCOUVER, CANADA

Fascist Party who have reached 18 years of age were informally admitted to the ranks of the party and the Fascist militia.

Several thousand boys also passed from Italia to the Advance Guard organization, and the ceremonies took place in the presence of the Black Shirts and high state authorities. A message from the Duce was read to the new members, who took the oath of allegiance, swearing they would follow without discussion the orders of the Duce and serve the cause of the Fascist revolution with all their strength if necessary. The second ceremony followed at every headquarters of the Fascist militia when newly enrolled members received their rifles.

### Always Welcome in the "Home Office"



PRINCESS DRIFTED SNOW

This Favorite, and Many Others, Are Counted as Members of the Sale Force of a Large Concern in the Northwest.

### SURVEY DISCLOSES HOW TO AID VOTERS

Chicago Man Says Vote Could  
Be Increased 10 Per Cent

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 28—Ten per cent more of the adult citizens of Chicago would register as voters if they were properly informed regarding registration dates and places is the conclusion of Hardic F. Gossell, professor of political science at the University of Chicago, who has just made an experiment in stimulating registration and voting.

A mail-box campaign of information is suggested by Professor Gossell as helpful in the light of his studies. Professor Gossell states, "It can be said that if all the adult citizens of the city had been properly informed regarding registration dates 10 per cent more of them would have registered."

Educational work among present and future voters is also of value, Professor Gossell declared, observing that much non-voting at present appears due to timidity or a feeling of ignorance of the machinery and significance of an election.

SECRETARY MELLON SAILS

NEW YORK (AP)—Declining to talk on financial matters and declaring he would not discuss the debt situation while abroad, Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, left on the Olympic to visit his daughter, Mrs. David K. Este Bruce, in Paris.

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau via Postal Telegraph from Haifa

LONDON, March 28—Owing to a hitch in the arrangements with Persia, it is possible that the flight from Cairo to Kerachi, an air service fixed for April 8, will be delayed.

The service is already in operation from Cairo to Basra, and a provisional agreement which was signed in 1925 permitted flight over Persian territory, so that the Persian Government's refusal to ratify the provisional agreement has come as a surprise.

Flights over Persia have hitherto been made by a special permit, which was regarded as impossible for a regular service requiring a permanent ground organization.

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau via Postal Telegraph from Haifa

ROME, March 28—Imposing cere-

mories took place in all the im-

portant towns in Italy to celebra-

te the eighth anniversary of the

formation of the first Fascist group.

For the first time this date had

been chosen for the admission of

new members to the Fascist Party

and yesterday 30,000 youths belong-

ing to the Advance Guards section of the

## CHARACTER TEACHING PROVES SUCCESS IN BOSTON SCHOOLS

Taught as Easy as Arithmetic or Geography, Says Edward Everett Master, in Answer to Discussion of Subject Now Going On in New York

Character can be as definitely taught in school as geography or arithmetic, and it is being so demonstrated in the public schools of Boston, declared Leonard M. Patton, master of the Edward Everett School in Dorchester, a proponent of the discussion of the subject now stirring New York City.

"Mr. Patton was appointed by Dr. Jeremiah E. Burke, superintendent of Boston schools, several years ago, to head a committee to work out a plan of character education suitable for use in the schools. With the co-operation of other school men and women Mr. Patton attacked the problem when it was in a state of nebula, reduced it to its constituent elements, built up a workable program for such instruction and now finds the Boston schools proving that it is a practical subject. The Boston plan is recognized throughout the country as a distinct contribution to education. A definite curriculum is now being worked out grade by grade. Some of the work is already completed."

Character teaching was worked out by Mr. Patton and his associates on the committee and in operation in the Boston schools is in no sense "namby pamby" or "goodie goodie." In every classroom in the city the first 15 minutes of the school day are given over to direct teaching on character. This usually consists of a brief reading from the Bible, a song, and then a story, a discussion or dramatization, or some one of a hundred other things selected by the teacher as bearing on character building which she wishes to bring out.

The entire work is based on the Hutchins Code of Morals, which some years ago received a \$5000 prize for the best statement of objectives received in a statewide contest. These objectives are health, duty, reliability, self-reliance, good workmanship, clean play, loyalty, self-control, good workmanship, team work, obedience to duly constituted authority. Aligned with these are 75 values.

"Character Development" is published monthly during the school year by the Boston School Committee, the contents being supplied by the teaching staff of the city, which has been divided into 10 groups for the purpose, and is supposed to provide material for classroom work. This year each month has been devoted to one of the special subjects.

The March number is on good workmanship. It contains an account of "one of our great citizens famous for fine workmanship," Cyrus E. Dallin, sculptor, the man and the significance of his work. Under the caption that whatever is worth doing is worth well done, some qualities of good workmanship are defined and explained, earnestness, intelligence, thoroughness, neatness, industriousness, enthusiasm, perseverance.

A group of good workers is named with something about each one. A list of stories on good workmanship is given, there are several little plays, some poems, memory gems, acrostics, type lessons and devices, and so on.

Pupils do much original work. Nora Sullivan of the Girls' High School wrote this original poem:

Like the steady radiance  
Of a starlit night,  
Like the constant beauty  
Of the golden light.

Like the treasured jewels of high-born  
royalty

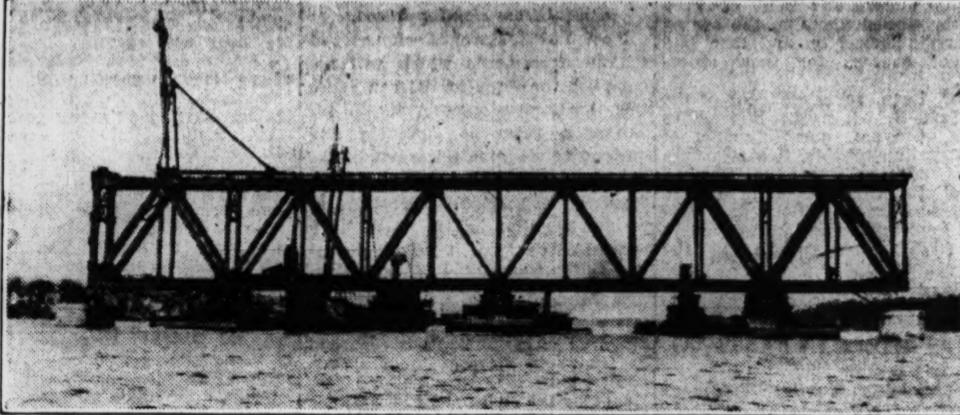
This is pearl of great price,  
True and costly.

"It is not the poem itself that is so valuable," Mr. Patton pointed out. "It is the fact that the girl who wrote it thought deeply. Next, she brought into use much of the technical in-

struction she had received in the school room and brought out something worth while. We do not try to apply good character as something from without, but to make it strike deep into the roots of being which will cause it to be expressed naturally and spontaneously all through life."

"We find," he added, "that this work done in school reacts on the home. It tightens up thinking, strengthens the work there, and that parents and teachers work together to excellent advantage, each supplementing the work of the other, and often accomplishing easily what would be difficult for either alone."

### New Kennebec River Bridge Assumes Tangible Form



Floats and Tugs Lowering Great Span of Structure Which is to Facilitate Travel Between Portland and Bangor, Me.

### NEW KENNEBEC BRIDGE NEARING COMPLETION

BATH, Me., March 26 (Special)—With the recent lowering into place of a huge steel span, the new \$3,000,000 Kennebec Bridge, between Bath and Woolwich, on the Maine coast, is nearing completion. Three large floats and three tugs were required. Engineers have estimated that the structure will be ready for both automobile and train service before Christmas.

### ESSEX CLUB DINNER TO BE HELD IN SALEM

SALEM, Mass., March 28 (Special)—It has been definitely settled that the spring meeting and dinner of the Essex Club, at which William E. Borah, United States Senator from Idaho, will be the principal speaker, will be held at the Hotel Hawthorne. The dinner will be served at 6:30 p.m., and other speakers will be Gov. Alvan T. Fuller, Lieut.-Gov. Frank G. Allen, A. Platt Andrew, representative in Congress from this district, and William S. Youngman, state treasurer.

### SHOE FACTORIES ON INCREASE

According to C. L. Baines, general secretary-treasurer of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, Boston today has 45 factories turning out many grades of shoes, whereas in 1910 but five such concerns were operating here. More than 4000 members of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union alone are employed in Boston shoe factories under agreement that any wage or working conditions agreed upon by the Massachusetts State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration.

The medals, awarded by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, along with purses of \$100 donated by dog lovers, were presented by Rev. Dr. John Kendall Joy of Springfield and Frank O. Scott of West Springfield.

Throughout the meeting Jerry sat at the side of his master seemingly fully appreciative of all that was going on.

### REAL ESTATE MEN LOOK FOR NOVELTY

#### Reservations for Annual Dinner Rapidly Taken Up

Plans for the annual dinner and entertainment of the Boston Real Estate Exchange to be held in the Hotel Statler on Monday, April 3, are being made secret by the committee in charge of the affair.

A large advance sale of reservations has been reported by the secretary which is attributed to information having leaked out that a number of novelties will be given. Whether the committee will make a detailed announcement is not known.

A discussion of methods of making meetings of local real estate boards interesting and valuable to their members was held at the joint meeting of three committees of the Massachusetts Association of Real Estate Boards at the Worcester Chamber of Commerce last Thursday.

The importance of establishing educational courses in real estate in a

### CITY TO BENEFIT BY PORT INQUIRY

#### I. C. C. Investigation Aimed to Eliminate Discrimination Against Shippers

Boston and New England were well represented today at the first Interstate Commerce Commission hearings at Washington where port charges, customs practices and rules at all north Atlantic seaports will be investigated to eliminate any possible discrimination against ports or shippers, at the same port or between ports.

William H. Day, manager of the transportation bureau of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, was prepared to present the views of the Boston Chamber, as agreed to by the committee on transportation and the maritime association, and authorized by

### OLD COMMUNITY PROJECT RECALLED

#### Sale of Ross Farm in Town of Florence Announced

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., March 28 (Special)—The Alfred L. Ross farm in Florence, were not so many years ago the number one tree farm, visioned by members of the old Florence Community as a supporting factor in their pioneer silk manufacturing industry, is to be sold. Negotiations have been completed for the sale of the property, termed one of the finest in the Connecticut Valley, to Hippie Brothers of Philadelphia and Richard J. Whalen of Hatfield.

The Northampton Association of Education and Industry, more commonly known as the Florence Community, is to be sold.

William H. Day, manager of the transportation bureau of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, was prepared to present the views of the Boston Chamber, as agreed to by the committee on transportation and the maritime association, and authorized by

### Easter Lilies From Vanderbilt Gardens at Spring Flower Show

#### First Time in Years Display Has Been Made—Regal Lilies From China to Be Special Attraction—Bulb Garden and Roses to Be Feature

The conservatory of W. K. Vanderbilt at Oakley Farms, Newport, R. I., will contribute an elaborate display of Easter lilies in Boston's \$100,000 Spring Flower Show which opens Wednesday in Horticultural Hall. This is the first time in recent years that flowers from the famous Vanderbilt gardens have competed in local shows.

With this display will be one composed of regal lilies, sponsored by Mrs. Bayard Thayer. It is interesting to know that this species of lily was originally discovered in China by Ernest H. Wilson, assistant director of the Arnold Arboretum, who is a member of the committee that is preparing the exhibition. Regal lilies are really outdoor flowers and are difficult to grow under glass. However, Mrs. Thayer has had remarkable success in forcing them and her plants are regarded as the best in this section. No lilies were shown last year at the show.

The large bulb garden that is being

### EL TRUSTEESHIP BILL CRITICIZED

#### Eliot Wadsworth Defines His Opposition—Says Power Misplaced

Asserting that the bill for 25-year extension of control of the Boston Elevated would put the final liability for support of the road upon the taxpayers of the Metropolitan District, Eliot Wadsworth, House chairman of the Committee on Street Railways, today amplified his statement of grounds of opposition to the bill, which is soon to be heard before the Senate Way and Means Committee. He is understood to favor return to private operation.

"The car riders," he commented, "share this liability as the fares can be raised indefinitely by the trustees until they reach a point where a further increase will produce no increase in the earnings. There is a limit, therefore, to the liability of the car rider. He only pays if he rides. There is no limit to the amount which the trustees may levy on the taxpayer."

In considering any program the effect which it has on future developments in our rapid transit system should be given first consideration. It will make the raising of money for the rapid transit construction easier if the burden on the car rider and taxpayer is made as light as possible."

This is done, he claimed, in the provisions which bind the cities and towns to make up any deficit which may occur in the operating accounts during the 25-year extension period and to guarantee interest and dividends for that length of time.

Where Power Belongs

"There is no limit to the amount which the trustees may demand from the State Treasurer and through him from the taxpayers of the cities and towns," he said. "This power of appropriating the taxpayers' money belongs in the Legislature or in the city and town governments. Such a power in the hands of an independent board can upset the budgets made by local authorities and raise taxes in the cities and towns regardless of other needs. No board or executive department should have such a power."

The crisis of 1918 may have required the granting of this extraordinary power, but there is no such need today. To extend that power for 25 years is unnecessary.

He mentioned a number of contingencies which he said might cause the elevated serious loss. An increase of 10 per cent in the pay roll would cost \$1,700,000. If the elevated structures become obsolete in 20 years, there should be an additional depreciation charge of \$1,800,000 a year, he said, and added: "Car Riders Pay Bill."

"However expensive these changes may be the car riders and taxpayers are committed to pay the bill as assessed by a board of trustees over whom the only control the taxpayers can exert is through the authority of the Governor to remove trustees and appoint new ones."

Mr. Wadsworth also asked why the State should guarantee a 5% per cent dividend on the common stock of the elevated for 25 years. "The stockholders," he said, "put their money into the road fully understanding that dividends would be paid if earned. It is to be hoped that dividends will be earned and in practice the fare should be at a figure which will not tax them, why which a sum seems best."

"I feel that helping to raise the large sums which should be expended on new subway and electric trains in the future," he concluded, "the bill ties up the car riders, tax-payers and State to take care of the cost."

### STUDY OF WAR IS ADVOCATED

#### Wesleyan Committee Says More Knowledge Would Tend to Elimination

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., March 27 (Special)—The immediate establishment of a course in "War: Its Causes and Cure," is urged as one of the needed additions to the curriculum of Wesleyan University, in a student survey committee report, published in the Wesleyan University bulletin to-day.

The report, the result of a half-year's investigation by 17 representative undergraduates, covers curricular, administrative and extracurricular problems. It is addressed to James Lukens McConaughy, president of the university.

A larger and better paid faculty, permanent limitation of the undergraduate body to 900, fewer scholarships, establishment of a college union and a department of drama and special privileges for honor students are among the recommendations.

The purpose of the war course, the report said, would be to give a background of facts so that the educated man would be capable of recognizing the various factors making for conflict and could take steps to eliminate them. Development of a proper attitude toward war on the part of the educated man is seen as essential if America is to be kept from plunging into another conflict.

Touching on the subject of channel attendance, the report states: "We believe that compulsory chapel is correlated with compulsory education and that if circumstances require one, we cannot hope to eliminate the other."

### SCHOOL PROBLEMS FACE STATE STUDY

#### Five Conferences Arranged to Start April 28

Regional conferences late next month for members of school committees in the cities and towns of Massachusetts have been arranged by the Massachusetts State Department of Education for discussion of complex problems in school administration, to secure wise adjustments in the local communities.

Among topics to be discussed are responsibilities in administration, sanitary and physical education, teaching service, including supply, quality and salary schedules, and finance, making the budget, securing appropriations and state reimbursement.

The conferences will extend from 8:30 a.m. to 4 p.m. They are scheduled as follows: Pittsfield, high school building, April 28; Springfield, High School of Commerce, April 29; Worcester, State Normal School, May 6; Bridgewater, State Normal School, May 12; Salem Normal School, May 13.

### WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB STAGES EVENTS

Mrs. Andrew J. George, who delivered a series of current events lectures at the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts last winter, and Mrs. Rosalie L. Whitney, vice-president of the Women's National Republican Club, New York, are to speak at the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts, April 28.

Regional conferences late next month for members of school committees in the cities and towns of Massachusetts have been arranged by the Massachusetts State Department of Education for discussion of complex problems in school administration, to secure wise adjustments in the local communities.

Among topics to be discussed are responsibilities in administration, sanitary and physical education, teaching service, including supply, quality and salary schedules, and finance, making the budget, securing appropriations and state reimbursement.

The conferences will extend from 8:30 a.m. to 4 p.m. They are scheduled as follows: Pittsfield, high school building, April 28; Springfield, High School of Commerce, April 29; Worcester, State Normal School, May 6; Bridgewater, State Normal School, May 12; Salem Normal School, May 13.

### VERMONT OLDER GIRLS TO HOLD CONFERENCE

BURLINGTON, Vt., March 28 (Special)—The Older Girls of Vermont will meet in their ninth annual conference at the University of Vermont, April 8, 9 and 10. Several hundred young women representing all sections of the State will be present.

Group conferences on vocational opportunities will be held Saturday, April 9. Among the speakers to be heard are: Miss Elizabeth Leavens, State Y. C. A. secretary; Mrs. Consuelo Worthup, state attorney of Chittenden County; Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole, recording secretary of the General Federation, will follow that with a brief talk.

Discussion of phases of club life will occupy the afternoon session, presented as follows: "The Village Club," by Mrs. Frederick E. Judd, of South Burlington; "The Town Club," by Miss Phoebe Le Hosmer of Orange, and "The City Club," by Mrs. Charles L. Fuller of Brockton. An address by Robert J. White, assistant district attorney of Middlesex County, on "Can Women's Clubs Help Solve the Crime Problem?" will follow.

### YALE LAW JOURNAL TO HONOR JUDGE SWAN

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 28 (Special)—The thirty-sixth annual banquet of the Yale Law Journal, in honor of Judge Thomas H. Swan, dean of the Yale law school from 1915 to 1927, will be held at the Hotel Taft next Saturday evening.

The Beacon Hill Chorus of the club will sing at Mechanics Building at 4 o'clock and at 8 p.m. on Wednesday during a pageant entitled "Progress of Modes."

### ENGLISH ENGINEER TO GIVE "TECH" SERIES

Robert S. Ball of the faculty of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, will start this evening for Philadelphia, England, in here to deliver a series of lectures on engineering education at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, of which he is a graduate in the class of 1891.

The first of the lectures, which will be open to the public, will be held on Thursday, when Mr. Ball will speak on "The Study of Principles."

The lecture will be at 3 o'clock in Room 10-250. The second lecture, on Friday, April 1, will be on "Engineering Education in Great Britain."

On April 8 Mr. Ball will speak on "The College System of Education."

BRIDGE BILL SIGNED  
ALBANY, N. Y., March 28 (AP)—Governor Smith today signed the bill ratifying a treaty with Vermont for the construction of a bridge across Lake Champlain between Fort Frederick, N. Y., and Chimney Point, Vt.

## Mr. Newman Talks Informally of Beethoven and "New" Music

English Critic, Here for Centennial Lecture, Forecasts a Truly Different Form—Pays Tribute to Dr. Davison's Discipline in Harvard Glee Club

Ernest Newman, critical writer on musical subjects in London, looked forward today with pleasure to the estimate of Ludwig van Beethoven he will give in Symphony Hall this evening. A fortnight ago he came out from England for the express purpose of doing that and of attending the centennial concerts in Boston.

It is a first visit to Boston. Today views of Boston tugged at him, but he must remain indoors and contemplate the things he would say this evening. He would write nothing into formal manuscript and he thought 10 lectures might help him to cover the subject more adequately than one. And he was ruefully feeling the comparison between centrally heated American living quarters and the more chill invigoration of his own London rooms, so that all things combined and flecked with the timorous overtures of spring, he was being put to it.

Although he desired not to anticipate what he would say of Beethoven this evening, he could find something to say that he probably would not repeat this evening. "The Job," he said, "is to find out what to use and where to stop."

It is not the first time Mr. Newman has contradicted such comments on Beethoven and the moderns. He once said to Carl Van Vechten, "The genius, the man of true inspiration, has too much to say to it in too novel a manner."

Needed No New Language

Today, he particularized, "Beethoven did not look for new methods of expression as the moderns do. He had not to make any new language. The old suited him for an incomparable self-expression. I am very struck, as I think of Beethoven, with his habit of an utter absence of waste. I should think that perhaps no composer has known as Beethoven knew how not to waste himself."

"Beethoven had a single interest. The making of music was an immense labor to him. He gave it immense concentration. He was disciplined. Perhaps it was self-discipline. Perhaps it was a gift of discipline given him with his genius and inseparable from it. It makes no difference. And so he worked, and worked, and never wasted himself in other directions."

As Mr. Newman talked in his smooth voice it was possible to perceive that while he admired Beethoven he did not consider all his music great simply because it came to us signed by Beethoven. He is not committed to that school of thought which believes that the golden era of music is past and that there will never be a successor to it.

## TOO MANY LAWS BAR TO RESPECT

(Continued from Page 1)

be done, private rights must give way. Thus a state, in the exercise of that comprehensive class, known as police powers, which inheres in state sovereignty, may encroach upon the rights of individuals, and this is justified because of the larger benefits to be obtained for the general public.

"A state may provide for the protection of the health, safety, good order, morals and for the general welfare of the community, and probably promote the public convenience or the general prosperity, even though the rights of individuals may thereby be adversely affected. Such action is held to be 'due process of law.' The possession and enjoyment of private rights is subject to such reasonable conditions as may be imposed by the governing authority for the protection of society."

"When one becomes a member of society, he necessarily parts with some rights or privileges which, as an individual not affected by his relations with others, he might retain."

Discussing requirements for voting, Mr. Bacon recommended uniform literacy tests to be established by the states. But whatever the qualifications for suffrage, he declared, the need today is for a people to get out and vote.

Mr. Bacon will deliver the fifth lecture of the series Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock on "The Balance Wheel of the Constitution."

## SEA TOURISTS MAY ECLIPSE 1913 RECORD

Transatlantic Traffic Smoother Steamer Official Finds

Transatlantic passenger traffic is on a smoother basis than it was a year ago and it looks as if the ocean tourist business in 1927 would be about as good for the entire year as it was in 1913, the record year to date, according to James S. Mahoel, passenger traffic manager of the International Mercantile Marine.

While the outlook is decidedly good, he said, it is hardly fair to give the impression that no more space is available on ships bound to Europe during the tourist season. Exclusive of certain June sailings, space is available in all classes throughout the balance of the summer, he added. "In the tourist world," said Mr. Mahoel, "we have considerably more bookings than last year, particularly late in the summer when the American Legion will make its 'ten-year-after' pilgrimage to France. It looks as if about 20,000 persons would be booked for this trip on all the lines."

UNITED GAS IMPROVEMENT CO., NEW YORK, March 28—United Gas Improvement Company has acquired a substantial interest in National Public Service Corporation, control of which was recently acquired by Day & Zimmerman and associates.

UNITED RAILWAYS OF HAVANA, LONDON, March 28—J. Henry Schroeder & Co. are issuing \$1,750,000 per cent debentures of United Railways of Havana at 8%.

After all, you can't "hanky-panky" with art, now can you?"

Mr. Newman spoke also of the London promenade concerts, which correspond something in atmosphere to the Boston "Pops." "Our promenades," he said, "are practically symphony concerts although they are heard in the 'popular' season. In the beginning, nearly 32 years ago, they were made up of bits, nice little bits of musical sugar for the birds. I think Robert Newman managed them almost from the time of their beginning if, indeed, he did not originate them.

"Gradually it became apparent that, although they should have some reasonable light aspects, they should, in the main, be substantial and dignified fare. Thus now, on Monday, there is a Wagner program, on Tuesday Bach and the older classics. Another evening it is Mozart, Haydn and the like. In the second half of each concert, lighted competitions appear, but they are all highly reputable, and there are soloists. A pianist, a violinist, harpist, what you will, but they vary the program and make the form of the concert symmetrical."

The conversation tailed off with a whimsical expression of longing for an Elysium through which human activities would serenely progress without the blatant exercises of the telephone or the interruptions of daily newspaper and posts.

But it was apparent that this evening's lecture would be no mere formal presentation of an array of empty incunabula concerning a genius a century gone, but a warm, logical appraisal of the legacy left in one musical era to enrich all that should come after.

## Music in Boston

### Pension Fund Concert

Beethoven's Missa Solemnis, which opened the Beethoven Centenary Festival, was repeated yesterday afternoon at Symphony Hall for the benefit of the pension fund of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. With the exception of one soloist, Nevada Van Der Veer, who replaced the contralto of the first performance, the list of those participating in this immense undertaking was the same. Serge Koussevitzky conducted the orchestra and the combined choruses of the Harvard Glee Club and the Radcliffe Choral Society. These groups had been welded together by Dr. A. T. Davison, conductor of the Harvard Club. Oliver Marshall, soprano, Tudor Davies, tenor, and Arthur Midwinter, bass, again sang their respective solos.

Only a single rehearsal with Mr. Koussevitzky had preceded the Tuesday performance. Uncertainties, few but apparent, were unavoidable. Yesterday only accuracy and sureness appeared. With one public reading of the work behind them, the singers seemed to gather new courage, and gave themselves to the close of her program, Miss Atwater made her singing interesting.

Two songs of Grieg's, "In the Boat," and "A Dream" fared especially well. About them, Miss Atwater gave glamor and soft wistfulness. She mantled Caryl Scott's "The Unforeseen" with this same mood of haunting memory. Cedric Lamont's setting of Fiona Macleod's "Shule, Shule, Shule, Agrah" stood near the conclusion of the program. Here is fitting music for a fine poem. If the poem had stopped a verse or two sooner, it would seem not only good, but great. As it is, the text goes on after the vital part of the message has been given.

In the final song of the announced program, Miss Atwater deviated from her higher standards, and permitted herself some tones which did her little credit. It is certain in her higher notes that she sometimes allows abundance of volume to dominate attractiveness of timbre. Although this defect is only occasional, and is far from typical of the singer's abilities, it will bear watching. Miss Atwater seems far too intelligent a musician to let such a tendency mar her work permanently. C. S. S.

### People's Symphony

With three composers present, namely George W. Chadwick, John Beach and Warren Storey Smith, and two first performances given, it would seem that yesterday's program of the People's Symphony Orchestra might easily become a classic in the history of the orchestra. It included Symphony No. 3 by Chadwick, an Elégie for violincello by Faure, "The Phantom Satyr" by John Beach, "Shrine and Temple," three songs by Storey Smith, and the Overture "Le Domino Noir" by Auber. Stuart Mason conducted, and the assisting artists were Rulon Robinson, tenor, and Lawrence Rose, violincellist.

The symphony, written over 30 years ago, naturally reflects the musical thought of that period. Clear in outline and of clear workmanship, it stands in startling contrast to the orchestra's effusions of the majority of present day composers whose years total no more than those of Mr. Chadwick at that period in his career. Today, when we are so inclined, Mr. Chadwick might care to make some few changes; in the second movement, perhaps, where his contrapuntal figures seem a somewhat superfluous exhibition of his craftsmanship, inasmuch as this accomplishment is displayed more or less throughout the composition.

The young woman sang with the Trio in C minor, Op. 1, No. 2. Admitting that, owing to number of the contrary, this trio is by no means Beethoven's first work, one still may question its presence on a program intended primarily as homage to the composer's greatness. One can hardly recall a composition of Beethoven's which does less credit to his ultimate achievement and which presages to which he has opened to many young people to know and understand the greatest choral works ever written.

### Myrtle Jordan Trio

A Beethoven memorial concert was given in the Lecture Hall of the Boston Public Library last evening by the Myrtle Jordan Trio (Elsie Biron, violin, Mildred Ripley, cello, and Myrtle Jordan, piano) and Joseph Lautner. Reginald Boardman played the piano solos for Mr. Lautner in his usual skilled manner.

The young woman sang with the Trio in C minor, Op. 1, No. 2. Admitting that, owing to number of the contrary, this trio is by no means Beethoven's first work, one still may question its presence on a program intended primarily as homage to the composer's greatness. One can hardly recall a composition of Beethoven's which does less credit to his ultimate achievement and which presages to which he has opened to many young people to know and understand the greatest choral works ever written.

The young woman sang with the Trio in C minor, Op. 1, No. 2. Admitting that, owing to number of the contrary, this trio is by no means Beethoven's first work, one still may question its presence on a program intended primarily as homage to the composer's greatness. One can hardly recall a composition of Beethoven's which does less credit to his ultimate achievement and which presages to which he has opened to many young people to know and understand the greatest choral works ever written.

The young woman sang with the Trio in C minor, Op. 1, No. 2. Admitting that, owing to number of the contrary, this trio is by no means Beethoven's first work, one still may question its presence on a program intended primarily as homage to the composer's greatness. One can hardly recall a composition of Beethoven's which does less credit to his ultimate achievement and which presages to which he has opened to many young people to know and understand the greatest choral works ever written.

The young woman sang with the Trio in C minor, Op. 1, No. 2. Admitting that, owing to number of the contrary, this trio is by no means Beethoven's first work, one still may question its presence on a program intended primarily as homage to the composer's greatness. One can hardly recall a composition of Beethoven's which does less credit to his ultimate achievement and which presages to which he has opened to many young people to know and understand the greatest choral works ever written.

The young woman sang with the Trio in C minor, Op. 1, No. 2. Admitting that, owing to number of the contrary, this trio is by no means Beethoven's first work, one still may question its presence on a program intended primarily as homage to the composer's greatness. One can hardly recall a composition of Beethoven's which does less credit to his ultimate achievement and which presages to which he has opened to many young people to know and understand the greatest choral works ever written.

The young woman sang with the Trio in C minor, Op. 1, No. 2. Admitting that, owing to number of the contrary, this trio is by no means Beethoven's first work, one still may question its presence on a program intended primarily as homage to the composer's greatness. One can hardly recall a composition of Beethoven's which does less credit to his ultimate achievement and which presages to which he has opened to many young people to know and understand the greatest choral works ever written.

The young woman sang with the Trio in C minor, Op. 1, No. 2. Admitting that, owing to number of the contrary, this trio is by no means Beethoven's first work, one still may question its presence on a program intended primarily as homage to the composer's greatness. One can hardly recall a composition of Beethoven's which does less credit to his ultimate achievement and which presages to which he has opened to many young people to know and understand the greatest choral works ever written.

The young woman sang with the Trio in C minor, Op. 1, No. 2. Admitting that, owing to number of the contrary, this trio is by no means Beethoven's first work, one still may question its presence on a program intended primarily as homage to the composer's greatness. One can hardly recall a composition of Beethoven's which does less credit to his ultimate achievement and which presages to which he has opened to many young people to know and understand the greatest choral works ever written.

The young woman sang with the Trio in C minor, Op. 1, No. 2. Admitting that, owing to number of the contrary, this trio is by no means Beethoven's first work, one still may question its presence on a program intended primarily as homage to the composer's greatness. One can hardly recall a composition of Beethoven's which does less credit to his ultimate achievement and which presages to which he has opened to many young people to know and understand the greatest choral works ever written.

The young woman sang with the Trio in C minor, Op. 1, No. 2. Admitting that, owing to number of the contrary, this trio is by no means Beethoven's first work, one still may question its presence on a program intended primarily as homage to the composer's greatness. One can hardly recall a composition of Beethoven's which does less credit to his ultimate achievement and which presages to which he has opened to many young people to know and understand the greatest choral works ever written.

The young woman sang with the Trio in C minor, Op. 1, No. 2. Admitting that, owing to number of the contrary, this trio is by no means Beethoven's first work, one still may question its presence on a program intended primarily as homage to the composer's greatness. One can hardly recall a composition of Beethoven's which does less credit to his ultimate achievement and which presages to which he has opened to many young people to know and understand the greatest choral works ever written.

The young woman sang with the Trio in C minor, Op. 1, No. 2. Admitting that, owing to number of the contrary, this trio is by no means Beethoven's first work, one still may question its presence on a program intended primarily as homage to the composer's greatness. One can hardly recall a composition of Beethoven's which does less credit to his ultimate achievement and which presages to which he has opened to many young people to know and understand the greatest choral works ever written.

The young woman sang with the Trio in C minor, Op. 1, No. 2. Admitting that, owing to number of the contrary, this trio is by no means Beethoven's first work, one still may question its presence on a program intended primarily as homage to the composer's greatness. One can hardly recall a composition of Beethoven's which does less credit to his ultimate achievement and which presages to which he has opened to many young people to know and understand the greatest choral works ever written.

The young woman sang with the Trio in C minor, Op. 1, No. 2. Admitting that, owing to number of the contrary, this trio is by no means Beethoven's first work, one still may question its presence on a program intended primarily as homage to the composer's greatness. One can hardly recall a composition of Beethoven's which does less credit to his ultimate achievement and which presages to which he has opened to many young people to know and understand the greatest choral works ever written.

The young woman sang with the Trio in C minor, Op. 1, No. 2. Admitting that, owing to number of the contrary, this trio is by no means Beethoven's first work, one still may question its presence on a program intended primarily as homage to the composer's greatness. One can hardly recall a composition of Beethoven's which does less credit to his ultimate achievement and which presages to which he has opened to many young people to know and understand the greatest choral works ever written.

The young woman sang with the Trio in C minor, Op. 1, No. 2. Admitting that, owing to number of the contrary, this trio is by no means Beethoven's first work, one still may question its presence on a program intended primarily as homage to the composer's greatness. One can hardly recall a composition of Beethoven's which does less credit to his ultimate achievement and which presages to which he has opened to many young people to know and understand the greatest choral works ever written.

The young woman sang with the Trio in C minor, Op. 1, No. 2. Admitting that, owing to number of the contrary, this trio is by no means Beethoven's first work, one still may question its presence on a program intended primarily as homage to the composer's greatness. One can hardly recall a composition of Beethoven's which does less credit to his ultimate achievement and which presages to which he has opened to many young people to know and understand the greatest choral works ever written.

The young woman sang with the Trio in C minor, Op. 1, No. 2. Admitting that, owing to number of the contrary, this trio is by no means Beethoven's first work, one still may question its presence on a program intended primarily as homage to the composer's greatness. One can hardly recall a composition of Beethoven's which does less credit to his ultimate achievement and which presages to which he has opened to many young people to know and understand the greatest choral works ever written.

The young woman sang with the Trio in C minor, Op. 1, No. 2. Admitting that, owing to number of the contrary, this trio is by no means Beethoven's first work, one still may question its presence on a program intended primarily as homage to the composer's greatness. One can hardly recall a composition of Beethoven's which does less credit to his ultimate achievement and which presages to which he has opened to many young people to know and understand the greatest choral works ever written.

The young woman sang with the Trio in C minor, Op. 1, No. 2. Admitting that, owing to number of the contrary, this trio is by no means Beethoven's first work, one still may question its presence on a program intended primarily as homage to the composer's greatness. One can hardly recall a composition of Beethoven's which does less credit to his ultimate achievement and which presages to which he has opened to many young people to know and understand the greatest choral works ever written.

The young woman sang with the Trio in C minor, Op. 1, No. 2. Admitting that, owing to number of the contrary, this trio is by no means Beethoven's first work, one still may question its presence on a program intended primarily as homage to the composer's greatness. One can hardly recall a composition of Beethoven's which does less credit to his ultimate achievement and which presages to which he has opened to many young people to know and understand the greatest choral works ever written.

The young woman sang with the Trio in C minor, Op. 1, No. 2. Admitting that, owing to number of the contrary, this trio is by no means Beethoven's first work, one still may question its presence on a program intended primarily as homage to the composer's greatness. One can hardly recall a composition of Beethoven's which does less credit to his ultimate achievement and which presages to which he has opened to many young people to know and understand the greatest choral works ever written.

The young woman sang with the Trio in C minor, Op. 1, No. 2. Admitting that, owing to number of the contrary, this trio is by no means Beethoven's first work, one still may question its presence on a program intended primarily as homage to the composer's greatness. One can hardly recall a composition of Beethoven's which does less credit to his ultimate achievement and which presages to which he has opened to many young people to know and understand the greatest choral works ever written.

The young woman sang with the Trio in C minor, Op. 1, No. 2. Admitting that, owing to number of the contrary, this trio is by no means Beethoven's first work, one still may question its presence on a program intended primarily as homage to the composer's greatness. One can hardly recall a composition of Beethoven's which does less credit to his ultimate achievement and which presages to which he has opened to many young people to know and understand the greatest choral works ever written.

The young woman sang with the Trio in C minor, Op. 1, No. 2. Admitting that, owing to number of the contrary, this trio is by no means Beethoven's first work, one still may question its presence on a program intended primarily as homage to the composer's greatness. One can hardly recall a composition of Beethoven's which does less credit to his ultimate achievement and which presages to which he has opened to many young people to know and understand the greatest choral works ever written.

The young woman sang with the Trio in C minor, Op. 1, No. 2. Admitting that, owing to number of the contrary, this trio is by no means Beethoven's first work, one still may question its presence on a program intended primarily as homage to the composer's greatness. One can hardly recall a composition of Beethoven's which does less credit to his ultimate achievement and which presages to which he has opened to many young people to know and understand the greatest choral works ever written.

The young woman sang with the Trio in C minor, Op. 1, No. 2. Admitting that, owing to number of the contrary, this trio is by no means Beethoven's first work, one still may question its presence on a program intended primarily as homage to the composer's greatness. One can hardly recall a composition of Beethoven's which does less credit to his ultimate achievement and which presages to which he has opened to many young people to know and understand the greatest choral works ever written.

The young woman sang with the Trio in C minor, Op. 1, No. 2. Admitting that, owing to number of the contrary, this trio is by no means Beethoven's first work, one still may question its presence on a program intended primarily as homage to the composer's greatness. One can hardly recall a composition of Beethoven's which does less credit to his ultimate achievement and which presages to which he has opened to many young people to know and understand the greatest choral works ever written.

The young woman sang with the Trio in C minor, Op. 1, No. 2. Admitting that

## TRIBUTE PAID TO AMERICANS

British Foreign Minister Praised Timely Action of Bluejackets at Nanking

LONDON, March 28 (AP)—Tribute to the American bluejackets who signaled the Americans and British warships to start firing on the Cantonese at Nanking, thus saving the foreign refugees on Soony Hill, was paid by the British Foreign Secretary, Sir Austen Chamberlain, today in the House of Commons.

The men were Henry O. Warren, quartermaster third class, of Olin, N. C., and Dennis D. Taylor, of Lincoln, Calif., both attached to the destroyer William B. Preston.

Addressing the hushed House, the Foreign Secretary said: "I have not the least doubt that this timely communication with the warships and their timely action alone saved the lives of the British and Americans who took refuge on the hill."

The Government benches in-sistently queried Sir Austen as regards the safeguarding of British interests in China and as to whether negotiations with the Cantonese were proceeding. He replied: "No negotiations are progressing at present, nor is it possible to negotiate fruitfully in the present anarchical conditions."

Loud cheers greeted his assertion that "the Chinese authorities must preserve order where their authority exists before there is any further surrender of British rights."

Pressed for a declaration of British policy as regards the future of Shanghai for which members of the House insisted the whole foreign community of Shanghai was waiting, Sir Austen pointed out that the British interests were centered in the international settlement.

A policy could be determined upon only in consultation with the other powers interested, and it was impossible to negotiate in the present chaotic situation. The international settlement, he said, had an area of 5534 acres, a total population of 822,531, and an assessed land value of £42,962.

### CHANGES OPPOSED IN PRAYER BOOK

Influential British Committee Formed, Including Ministers

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau via Postal Telegraph from Haifa

LONDON, March 28—An influential "Truth and Faith" committee, including Sir William Joynson-Hicks, Home Secretary; Thomas Inskip, Solicitor-General, and Ronald McNeil, Financial Secretary of the Treasury has been formed to oppose the changes in the church of England prayerbook, proposed by the arch-bishops and a majority of the bishops.

The proposal to make concessions to the Anglo-Catholics will be voted upon tomorrow by the convention, representing all the Anglican clergy here, and both sides are canvassing actively. The Right Rev. Charles Gore, ex-bishop of Oxford, represents the bishops' viewpoint in urging today that rejection of the proposals, which represent "so many years of constant labor and prayer by the bishops" would "strike despair into the hearts of men as to any prospect of peace and progress in the Church of England."

If the scheme passes the convocation tomorrow, it will be submitted in July to the National Assembly, comprising representatives of the Anglican laity, as well as the bishops and clergy, after which it will require the sanction of Parliament.

### BRITISH READY TO TAKE CANADIAN CATTLE

VANCOUVER, B. C. (Special Correspondence)—That the once great outlet to the United States for Canadian livestock has been definitely closed by the Fordney tariff was the opinion expressed by George C. Hay, district agriculturist at Kamloops, in an address before the provincial branch of the Canadian Society of Technical Agriculturists. It was now clear, he said, that there is little immediate prospect of the United States market being reopened to Canadian cattle. On the other hand, Mr. Hay pointed out, Great Britain stands ready to take from Canada all the surplus cattle not required to meet the domestic demand. Explaining the methods of marketing Mr. Hay stated that in the prairie provinces the co-operative system was winning its way and was now demanding recognition in the management of stock yards.

Picturesque Names Given Mountains of Northwest

SALEM, Ore., March 15 (Special Correspondence)—Many of the picturesque names of mountain peaks in the Cascade Range, both in Oregon and Washington, were named by H. Sylvester, who mapped parts of

Howell Bros.

Sixth and Broad Sts., Richmond, Va. "Richmond's Leading Hardware"

Radio Sets and Parts Freed-Eisemann Radiolas Atwater Kent Amrad and Grebe

Monarch Cocoa

WEST END MARKET

217 North Robinson Richmond, Va. Phone Blvd. 7400

Exclusive Richmond Agency for the famous Arch-Preserver Shoes for Women

Miller & Rhoads THE WHOLESALE CENTER

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

the Wenatchee National forest in Washington for the United States Geological Survey in 1896. He has been supervisor of the region since 1908. In 1907 he published an article on the volcanic phenomena at Mount Hood, Ore., in the National Geographic Magazine.

David and Jonathan, mountains of equal size, stood side by side and received these names. Saul lived across a canyon at the other two. Dirty Face Mountain took its name from a settler; Dispan Gap because a piece of dispan was found there; Kodak Peak, because one member of the party lost his camera there; Lehman Mountain takes its name from its shape, and means hand in the Chinook Indian jargon; Kotite Lake is the equivalent for the Indian's pretty lake.

400 MISSIONARIES STAY AT POSTS

Methodist Board of Foreign Missions Receives Cable Advices From China

NEW YORK, March 28 (AP)—Only 100 of the 500 Methodist missionaries in China have moved into the Shanghai safety zone, officials of the Methodist Board of Foreign Missions said today upon receipt of cable advices from China. The balance of the missionaries are believed to have remained at their posts.

Methodist missionaries from Nanking and Chinkiang were reported safe in Shanghai, while 10 missionaries and their families in the Wuhu district, 250 miles up the Yangtze River from Shanghai, have been accounted for.

Philadelphia, March 28 (AP)—About two-thirds of the Methodist Episcopalian missionaries in China are remaining immediately to take care of the mission refugees and emergency conditions, it was announced today at the annual Philadelphia conference of the church.

"The Chinese Christians are standing by our missionaries," said the Rev. John R. Edwards, of the board of foreign missions. "Most of our churches and schools are still functioning. Only about 15 missionaries are out of their regular work, but the situation there is critical."

PERMIT TO SHOOT BOBOLINKS REVOKED

Government Turns to Rescue of Rice Birds in South

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 28—The Secretary of Agriculture has come to the rescue of the reed birds or rice birds, as they are called in the South, bobolinks in the North. Permission was given to shoot these birds in 1918 because of their depredations in the rice fields, the permission covering the states of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, the District of Columbia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida. This permission is now revoked.

Under the new order, a person or members of his immediate family or bona-fide employees, owning or leasing lands in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, or Florida on which rice is being grown, may shoot bobolinks or rice birds only when authorized by a special permit issued by the Secretary of Agriculture and countersigned by the chief official in charge of the enforcement of the fish and game laws of the state in which the permit is effective, and only during the period from Aug. 16 to Nov. 15, inclusive, on rice fields where such birds are seriously injuring the crops. The birds may be consumed as food, but may not be sold.

ORIENTALS INCREASE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

VICTORIA, B. C. (Special Correspondence)—The alarming increase in the Oriental population of British Columbia of recent years is being brought to the attention officially of the Canadian Government by the provincial authorities here. John Oliver, Provincial Premier, is sending to the Federal Government figures on Oriental penetration prepared by government officials through a complete Oriental survey conducted during the last year.

C. F. DUGGINS FINEST OF WOODWORK AND BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

1708-18 W. Cary St. RICHMOND, VA. Phone Boulevard 3128

J. B. Mosby & Co.

"Quality at Low Price"

Specializing in Ready-to-Wear and Millinery of the Better Kind

Broad at Jefferson, Richmond, Virginia

Entrusted to Our Care and Nourished by Our Composed Interest, Your Dollars Grow.

WEST END BANK

1509 West Main Street, Richmond, Va. Branch—LOMBARDY, near BROAD

American Bosch Zenith Carburetors

OSBELL-MACRON, Inc.

3001-3-5 W. Broad Street, Boul. 623 RICHMOND, VA.

SYDNER & HUNDLEY

RICHMOND, VA.

Exclusive Furnishings

Honesty, Character and Dependability have won for us our many friends.

MILLER & RHOADS

THE WHOLESALE CENTER

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

## SHANGHAI FORCE IS WITHDRAWN

(Continued from Page 1)

those points has been completed. The consuls will retire to the coast and warships at the two cities there can be withdrawn.

Authority to close the consulates was asked by the American Minister, John Van A. MacMurray, owing to their isolated situation. With America removed from there will be no reason to continue the consulates as American commercial activities in the regions will cease until the present disturbance is over.

American Units Reinforced

Sailing orders stated that the destroyer No. 1, which participated in the shelling of Nanking, had departed from Shanghai, while the destroyer Preble, also attached to the Yangtze patrol, reported it was enroute for that port. The destroyer William B. Preston, which arrived there several days ago with refugees from Nanking, had been detained, temporarily at least.

These week-end developments added to the concern that the officials of the Washington Government have manifested over the safety of Americans in the Far East and prompted even greater haste in the already rapidly progressing mobilization of additional marine units for dispatch to Chinese waters.

The reinforcement of American units already ashore came after the General Labor Union had demanded that all barricades around the international settlement be removed and that the striking public utilities workers be reinstated. These demands had been ignored by the municipal council.

Refusal by the council to meet these demands, the Admiral said, had brought forth the threat of another general strike and although this had not materialized as yet, "agitators" were preparing.

Refugee for Foreigners

This increasing tenseness of the situation at Shanghai has caused deep concern here. The city besides being one of the chief centers of American interests in the Orient, has become the refuge for Americans and other foreigners fleeing from the interior. Other Americans and foreigners are expected there momentarily as Admiral Williams has advised the Navy Department that the evacuation of ports along the Yangtze River now is progressing under the protection of British and American warships.

Admiral Williams said that the British have summoned a regiment from Hongkong, and that the Japanese were sending the warship Hirado and eight destroyers, and that 500 additional Japanese had been put ashore within the barricades around the foreign settlement.

Joint preparations also have been made by the French and the settlement guards to meet any mob attack along the boundaries of the French concessions and the settlement.

While the widely scattered marine units along the Atlantic coast, are arriving today at Philadelphia and Quantico, Va., the two concentration points, it is not expected that their transoceanic journey will begin before Wednesday. Detachments will leave direct from these two points for San Diego.

1500 Enlisted Men

Major-Gen. John A. Lejeune, marine corps commandant, expects that the various detachments, to be mustered into the old sixth regiment that wrote a bright chapter in the World War will sail from California April 4. The trip across the Pacific will take about three weeks.

The expeditionary force will number about 1500 enlisted men and will sail on the transport Henderson now rushing to San Diego from Nicaragua.

Admiral Williams at present has a landing force of about 1700 men.

In an emergency this probably could be slightly increased by further

DETENTION OF DRAUCKER

MAKERS OF DISTINCTIVE PHOTOGRAPHS

Established in 1895

246 Gurney Bldg. Syracuse, N. Y.

ROBERT E. GILMAN

Insurance

in all its branches

Gurney Building, Syracuse, N. Y.

Tel. 2-2351

MAPSTONE BROS.

Choice Groceries, Provisions

Meats, Fish, Fruits

Vegetables, Etc.

826 East Genesee Street, Corner Irving

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Phones Warren 9470 and 9471

SUNFLOWER RESTAURANT

Closed Sundays

264 E. Onondaga St., Syracuse, N. Y.

Near Court House Circle

Antoine Weiler

Nestle

Permanent Hair Wave

357 South Salina Street, Syracuse, N. Y.

Established 1882

DEY BROTHERS & CO.

Salem, Jefferson, Warren Streets

SYRACUSE, NEW YORK

Central New York's

Greater Department Store

When You think of Flowers Think of

Werner F. Bultmann

Florist

311 James Street, Syracuse, N. Y.

CROCKER'S

Crockery Shop

A Shop of Interesting Things

120 Harrison St., Syracuse, N. Y.

Mrs. J. C. ST. JOHN

Extends her thanks to the readers of

The Christian Science Monitor for

their patronage, and wishes to

announce a display of

Cordray Dresses, Crosby Underwear

and New Spring Jewelry

at the

Onondaga Hotel, March 29 and 30

Thereafter, on sale at 303 Palmer Ave.

Syracuse, N. Y. Tel. Warren 2084-2

WOOD GLASS CO.

PAINT and Glass

VARNISH and Mirrors

125 & 127 James St., Syracuse, N. Y.

Everything Electrical and Radios

MOHAWK

RADIO & ELECTRIC STORE INC.

131 E. WATER ST.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

# Civil War in China Has Repercussions in Europe and America

## ANTI-FOREIGN AGITATION SPREADS ALONG YANGTZE

(Continued from Page 1)

on Soony Hill were seriously threatened, did they let loose their guns and release landing parties. An immediate effect was noted. Not only did the soldiers retreat from Soony Hill, but bugles were heard, calling upon the soldiers to cease the looting and outrages, and later posters appeared announcing that further looting would be punished by decapitation. Foreign eye-witnesses of the bombardment estimate that the Chinese suffered from 40 to 100 casualties, in all kill'd and wounded.

Emergency quarters in the international settlement of Shanghai are crowded. Beds are being set up in churches, schools and the Navy Young Men's Christian Association to care for the foreigners 500 of whom, for the most part missionaries, have arrived in the last 48 hours. The next few days probably will be still greater influx, as it is learned that large numbers of missionaries, who had refused to leave their stations, now are making ready to come to Shanghai. Clarence E. Gause, the United States Consul-General, has requested the State Department at Washington to advise mission boards to call some of the missionaries home so as to relieve the refugee congestion.

Naval vessels are convoying refugee ships on the Yangtze, while on the way to Shanghai, the Stewart, Preble and William B. Preston were fired on. United States destroyers are taking up stations at Amoy, Swatou and Foochow.

### Boats Lie Fog-Bound

Five river boats lie fog-bound outside of Shanghai with nearly 500 refugees aboard. Scores of foreigners coming from Kiang and Chekiang are swelling the totals, and the tide is only in mid-flow.

Missionaries who hitherto had refused to leave their posts, or have in, once withdrawn had returned, are coming out with the rest. One of the five ships now lying off Shanghai, the Suwu, brings 250 refugees, mostly women and children, from Hankow, whence the evacuation was hastened by the attitude of labor there.

About 100 refugees arrived from Hankow Sunday morning aboard the Lungwo. Virtually completing the evacuation of the American women and children there. Approximately 100 Americans are, however, still remaining. Three steamers are bringing approximately 150 refugees from Nanking, while 39 Americans and 31 British subjects embarked on a steamer at Chinkiang under the protection of the United States destroyer Paul Jones. The Preble is working along the lower Yangtze, picking up 30 or more Americans at smaller ports.

Propaganda, emanating from Hankow, is demanding revenge for the Nanking incident and is widespread. A Wu will all foreigners and women and children have been acculturated. Anti-foreign agitation is rampant and soldiers are mounting guns on a hill overlooking the river for the alleged purpose of obstructing foreign shipping.

### Mission Boards Adopt "Watchful Waiting" Policy

AMOY, China, March 28 (AP)—Cause for apprehension over the situation in Canton was indicated in a despatch from China received today by Dr. A. L. Wernshuis, secretary of the International Missionary Council.

A policy of "watchful waiting" has been adopted by the various foreign mission boards here pending a decision on future activity in China. Some of the missionaries who have found refuge in Shanghai due to the hostilities have been transferred to other sections outside the war zone, Dr. Wernshuis said.

"We have no assurance," he said, "that the Southern armies will protect foreigners. It is a general anti-foreign movement and is not directed particularly against missionaries and other Christians. In many cases the local people appear to have been friendly."

Anticipating the present crisis, the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society sent a commission to China to investigate conditions last December. This body, headed by James H. Franklin, foreign secretary, is due home late in April. The future policy to be adopted by the Baptist

**Bristol's**  
EXCLUSIVE LAMP SHADES  
ELECTRICIANS  
35 Sloane Street, also 5 Maddox Street, and Buckingham Gate, London, Eng.  
ASK YOUR FRIENDS ABOUT US

Decorative Scheme in Spanish Style by  
**W. H. HAYNES**

The "CHINTZ" Shop  
25 and 26 Spring Street, Paddington, London, W. 2, Eng.  
ESTABLISHED 1872 Telephone: Paddington 5120 (2 lines)

Founded at Chiswick in 1790 by Thomas Adamson

**T. H. ADAMSON & SONS**  
Builders and Contractors  
Decorators  
Stone and Marble Masons  
129 and 145 High Street, Putney, S.W. 15, London, England  
Telephone Putney 4545-3 lines

organization regarding its work in China will be shaped upon its recommendations as resulting to be held in May, officials said.

Directors of other foreign mission boards are studying the situation before deciding upon a future course of action.

A group of 150 Chinese students here last night voted to protest to the United States Government against the shelling of Cantonese troops in China by American gunboats, and to cable Gen. Chiang Kai-shek of the Canton army urging him to protest to British and American authorities. The students' message of protest was addressed to the Secretary of State, Frank B. Kellogg, and William E. Borah, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

The group also voted to urge the Canton Government to expel from China certain American newspaper correspondents, and resolve to cable their friends and relatives in China to boycott American business.

Last night's meeting was sponsored by the national affairs committee of the Chinese students of Greater New York.

### Nationalists Threaten

#### Anti-British Measures

HONG KONG, March 28 (AP)—The Nationalist Government at Canton, it is learned here, is threatening measures to deal with "British violence," as a consequence of the last week's raid by a British punitive expedition on Chinese villages around Bias Bay, headquarters of a pirate gang.

The people of Canton are said to be stirring up popular sentiment over the punitive expedition, and spreading exaggerated stories alleging wholesale killing of villagers.

Passengers arriving here on the tourist steamer President Hayes told of their experience at Shanghai when the vessel was for a short time in the line of fire of the contending Chinese factions.

Leonard Parish, an American, said the liner was alongside the Dollar Line wharf at Foochow, Thursday afternoon, when bullets from the native city on the Shanghai side of the river began to whiz overhead. There was no excitement but Capt. J. J. Cadogan ordered the passengers to the outer side of the ship to avoid a Chinese woman on the shore near-by was wounded.

Mr. Parish and the other passengers do not believe the liner was intentionally fired on. The President Hayes did not alter her schedule because of the incident.

Liberal Supports Government

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau via Postal Telegraph from Halifax

LONDON, March 28—Sir John Simon, Liberal ex-Attorney-General, has come out with strong support for the Government's China policy.

"I would despise myself," he says, "if at a time like this, when British lives and other innocent people are in danger, I merely registered tepid approval of British precautions and reserved to myself the opportunity, if it showed party advantage, to condemn the Government for sending troops."

**Mission Boards Circulate**

"Watchful Waiting" Policy

AMOY, China, March 28 (AP)—Cause for apprehension over the situation in Canton was indicated in a despatch from China received today by Dr. A. L. Wernshuis, secretary of the International Missionary Council.

A policy of "watchful waiting" has been adopted by the various foreign mission boards here pending a decision on future activity in China. Some of the missionaries who have found refuge in Shanghai due to the hostilities have been transferred to other sections outside the war zone, Dr. Wernshuis said.

"We have no assurance," he said, "that the Southern armies will protect foreigners. It is a general anti-foreign movement and is not directed particularly against missionaries and other Christians. In many cases the local people appear to have been friendly."

Anticipating the present crisis, the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society sent a commission to China to investigate conditions last December. This body, headed by James H. Franklin, foreign secretary, is due home late in April. The future policy to be adopted by the Baptist

is to be decided by the various foreign mission boards here pending a decision on future activity in China. Some of the missionaries who have found refuge in Shanghai due to the hostilities have been transferred to other sections outside the war zone, Dr. Wernshuis said.

"We have no assurance," he said, "that the Southern armies will protect foreigners. It is a general anti-foreign movement and is not directed particularly against missionaries and other Christians. In many cases the local people appear to have been friendly."

Anticipating the present crisis, the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society sent a commission to China to investigate conditions last December. This body, headed by James H. Franklin, foreign secretary, is due home late in April. The future policy to be adopted by the Baptist

is to be decided by the various foreign mission boards here pending a decision on future activity in China. Some of the missionaries who have found refuge in Shanghai due to the hostilities have been transferred to other sections outside the war zone, Dr. Wernshuis said.

"We have no assurance," he said, "that the Southern armies will protect foreigners. It is a general anti-foreign movement and is not directed particularly against missionaries and other Christians. In many cases the local people appear to have been friendly."

Anticipating the present crisis, the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society sent a commission to China to investigate conditions last December. This body, headed by James H. Franklin, foreign secretary, is due home late in April. The future policy to be adopted by the Baptist

is to be decided by the various foreign mission boards here pending a decision on future activity in China. Some of the missionaries who have found refuge in Shanghai due to the hostilities have been transferred to other sections outside the war zone, Dr. Wernshuis said.

"We have no assurance," he said, "that the Southern armies will protect foreigners. It is a general anti-foreign movement and is not directed particularly against missionaries and other Christians. In many cases the local people appear to have been friendly."

Anticipating the present crisis, the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society sent a commission to China to investigate conditions last December. This body, headed by James H. Franklin, foreign secretary, is due home late in April. The future policy to be adopted by the Baptist

is to be decided by the various foreign mission boards here pending a decision on future activity in China. Some of the missionaries who have found refuge in Shanghai due to the hostilities have been transferred to other sections outside the war zone, Dr. Wernshuis said.

"We have no assurance," he said, "that the Southern armies will protect foreigners. It is a general anti-foreign movement and is not directed particularly against missionaries and other Christians. In many cases the local people appear to have been friendly."

Anticipating the present crisis, the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society sent a commission to China to investigate conditions last December. This body, headed by James H. Franklin, foreign secretary, is due home late in April. The future policy to be adopted by the Baptist

is to be decided by the various foreign mission boards here pending a decision on future activity in China. Some of the missionaries who have found refuge in Shanghai due to the hostilities have been transferred to other sections outside the war zone, Dr. Wernshuis said.

"We have no assurance," he said, "that the Southern armies will protect foreigners. It is a general anti-foreign movement and is not directed particularly against missionaries and other Christians. In many cases the local people appear to have been friendly."

Anticipating the present crisis, the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society sent a commission to China to investigate conditions last December. This body, headed by James H. Franklin, foreign secretary, is due home late in April. The future policy to be adopted by the Baptist

is to be decided by the various foreign mission boards here pending a decision on future activity in China. Some of the missionaries who have found refuge in Shanghai due to the hostilities have been transferred to other sections outside the war zone, Dr. Wernshuis said.

"We have no assurance," he said, "that the Southern armies will protect foreigners. It is a general anti-foreign movement and is not directed particularly against missionaries and other Christians. In many cases the local people appear to have been friendly."

Anticipating the present crisis, the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society sent a commission to China to investigate conditions last December. This body, headed by James H. Franklin, foreign secretary, is due home late in April. The future policy to be adopted by the Baptist

is to be decided by the various foreign mission boards here pending a decision on future activity in China. Some of the missionaries who have found refuge in Shanghai due to the hostilities have been transferred to other sections outside the war zone, Dr. Wernshuis said.

"We have no assurance," he said, "that the Southern armies will protect foreigners. It is a general anti-foreign movement and is not directed particularly against missionaries and other Christians. In many cases the local people appear to have been friendly."

Anticipating the present crisis, the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society sent a commission to China to investigate conditions last December. This body, headed by James H. Franklin, foreign secretary, is due home late in April. The future policy to be adopted by the Baptist

is to be decided by the various foreign mission boards here pending a decision on future activity in China. Some of the missionaries who have found refuge in Shanghai due to the hostilities have been transferred to other sections outside the war zone, Dr. Wernshuis said.

"We have no assurance," he said, "that the Southern armies will protect foreigners. It is a general anti-foreign movement and is not directed particularly against missionaries and other Christians. In many cases the local people appear to have been friendly."

Anticipating the present crisis, the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society sent a commission to China to investigate conditions last December. This body, headed by James H. Franklin, foreign secretary, is due home late in April. The future policy to be adopted by the Baptist

is to be decided by the various foreign mission boards here pending a decision on future activity in China. Some of the missionaries who have found refuge in Shanghai due to the hostilities have been transferred to other sections outside the war zone, Dr. Wernshuis said.

"We have no assurance," he said, "that the Southern armies will protect foreigners. It is a general anti-foreign movement and is not directed particularly against missionaries and other Christians. In many cases the local people appear to have been friendly."

Anticipating the present crisis, the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society sent a commission to China to investigate conditions last December. This body, headed by James H. Franklin, foreign secretary, is due home late in April. The future policy to be adopted by the Baptist

is to be decided by the various foreign mission boards here pending a decision on future activity in China. Some of the missionaries who have found refuge in Shanghai due to the hostilities have been transferred to other sections outside the war zone, Dr. Wernshuis said.

"We have no assurance," he said, "that the Southern armies will protect foreigners. It is a general anti-foreign movement and is not directed particularly against missionaries and other Christians. In many cases the local people appear to have been friendly."

Anticipating the present crisis, the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society sent a commission to China to investigate conditions last December. This body, headed by James H. Franklin, foreign secretary, is due home late in April. The future policy to be adopted by the Baptist

is to be decided by the various foreign mission boards here pending a decision on future activity in China. Some of the missionaries who have found refuge in Shanghai due to the hostilities have been transferred to other sections outside the war zone, Dr. Wernshuis said.

"We have no assurance," he said, "that the Southern armies will protect foreigners. It is a general anti-foreign movement and is not directed particularly against missionaries and other Christians. In many cases the local people appear to have been friendly."

Anticipating the present crisis, the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society sent a commission to China to investigate conditions last December. This body, headed by James H. Franklin, foreign secretary, is due home late in April. The future policy to be adopted by the Baptist

is to be decided by the various foreign mission boards here pending a decision on future activity in China. Some of the missionaries who have found refuge in Shanghai due to the hostilities have been transferred to other sections outside the war zone, Dr. Wernshuis said.

"We have no assurance," he said, "that the Southern armies will protect foreigners. It is a general anti-foreign movement and is not directed particularly against missionaries and other Christians. In many cases the local people appear to have been friendly."

Anticipating the present crisis, the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society sent a commission to China to investigate conditions last December. This body, headed by James H. Franklin, foreign secretary, is due home late in April. The future policy to be adopted by the Baptist

is to be decided by the various foreign mission boards here pending a decision on future activity in China. Some of the missionaries who have found refuge in Shanghai due to the hostilities have been transferred to other sections outside the war zone, Dr. Wernshuis said.

"We have no assurance," he said, "that the Southern armies will protect foreigners. It is a general anti-foreign movement and is not directed particularly against missionaries and other Christians. In many cases the local people appear to have been friendly."

Anticipating the present crisis, the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society sent a commission to China to investigate conditions last December. This body, headed by James H. Franklin, foreign secretary, is due home late in April. The future policy to be adopted by the Baptist

is to be decided by the various foreign mission boards here pending a decision on future activity in China. Some of the missionaries who have found refuge in Shanghai due to the hostilities have been transferred to other sections outside the war zone, Dr. Wernshuis said.

"We have no assurance," he said, "that the Southern armies will protect foreigners. It is a general anti-foreign movement and is not directed particularly against missionaries and other Christians. In many cases the local people appear to have been friendly."

Anticipating the present crisis, the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society sent a commission to China to investigate conditions last December. This body, headed by James H. Franklin, foreign secretary, is due home late in April. The future policy to be adopted by the Baptist

is to be decided by the various foreign mission boards here pending a decision on future activity in China. Some of the missionaries who have found refuge in Shanghai due to the hostilities have been transferred to other sections outside the war zone, Dr. Wernshuis said.

"We have no assurance," he said, "that the Southern armies will protect foreigners. It is a general anti-foreign movement and is not directed particularly against missionaries and other Christians. In many cases the local people appear to have been friendly."

Anticipating the present crisis, the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society sent a commission to China to investigate conditions last December. This body, headed by James H. Franklin, foreign secretary, is due home late in April. The future policy to be adopted by the Baptist

is to be decided by the various foreign mission boards here pending a decision on future activity in China. Some of the missionaries who have found refuge in Shanghai due to the hostilities have been transferred to other sections outside the war zone, Dr. Wernshuis said.

"We have no assurance," he said, "that the Southern armies will protect foreigners. It is a general anti-foreign movement and is not directed particularly against missionaries and other Christians. In many cases the local people appear to have been friendly."

Anticipating the present crisis, the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society sent a commission to China to investigate conditions last December. This body, headed by James H. Franklin, foreign secretary, is due home late in April. The future policy to be adopted by the Baptist

is to be decided by the various foreign mission boards here pending a decision on future activity in China. Some of the missionaries who have found refuge in Shanghai due to the hostilities have been transferred to other sections outside the war zone, Dr. Wernshuis said.

"We have no assurance," he said, "that the Southern armies will protect foreigners. It is a general anti-foreign movement and is not directed particularly against missionaries and other Christians. In many cases the local people appear to have been friendly."

Anticipating the present crisis, the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society sent a commission to China to investigate conditions last December. This body, headed by James H. Franklin, foreign secretary, is due home late in April. The future policy to be adopted by the Baptist

is to be decided by the various foreign mission boards here pending a decision on future activity in China. Some of the missionaries who have found refuge in Shanghai due to the hostilities have been transferred



# Rail Mergers and Better Inland Waterways Are Advocated by Kentucky Lawyer Who "Unscrambled" America's War-Time Railways and Europe's River Shipping



WHERE SURVEY OF COTTON INDUSTRY BEGINS

## Walker D. Hines Also Talks of Co-operation in World Affairs and in the Cotton Industry

Thinks United States Should Do Nothing to Hinder League of Nations' Efforts—Foresees Benefits for Public From Cotton Textile Institute's Study of Production and Distribution Processes

*This is the fourth of a series of intimate conversations between the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor and American leaders in industry, finance, and commerce. The subjects of later interviews will be announced from time to time.*

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

Two years ago I was a guest at a luncheon in the International Club at Geneva. The host was a Harvard professor who made a practice of giving up his summers to work with the Secretariat of the League of Nations. Among the guests were a senator of the then newly organized Irish Free State, one of the members of the League of Nations, an American journalist with experiences ranging from Panama to Russia, one or two attachés of the Secretariat, and Walker D. Hines, who had just completed his survey of navigation on the Danube for the League.

His mission was to report to the League on the problem of improving navigation and breaking down national obstacles to trade. In 1920 and 1921, as arbitrator under the peace treaties, he had allocated to the appropriate allied countries substantial parts of the ex-enemy boats on the Rhine, Elbe, Oder and Danube.

I recall being interested at the time in the fact that a Kentucky lawyer should have been chosen for so seemingly exotic a job as this. The achievements of the United States in utilizing the possibilities of its rivers as highways of commerce did not seem to be so notable as to justify American assumption of authority over the Danube, which has borne the argosies of trade on its bosom for some 15 centuries.

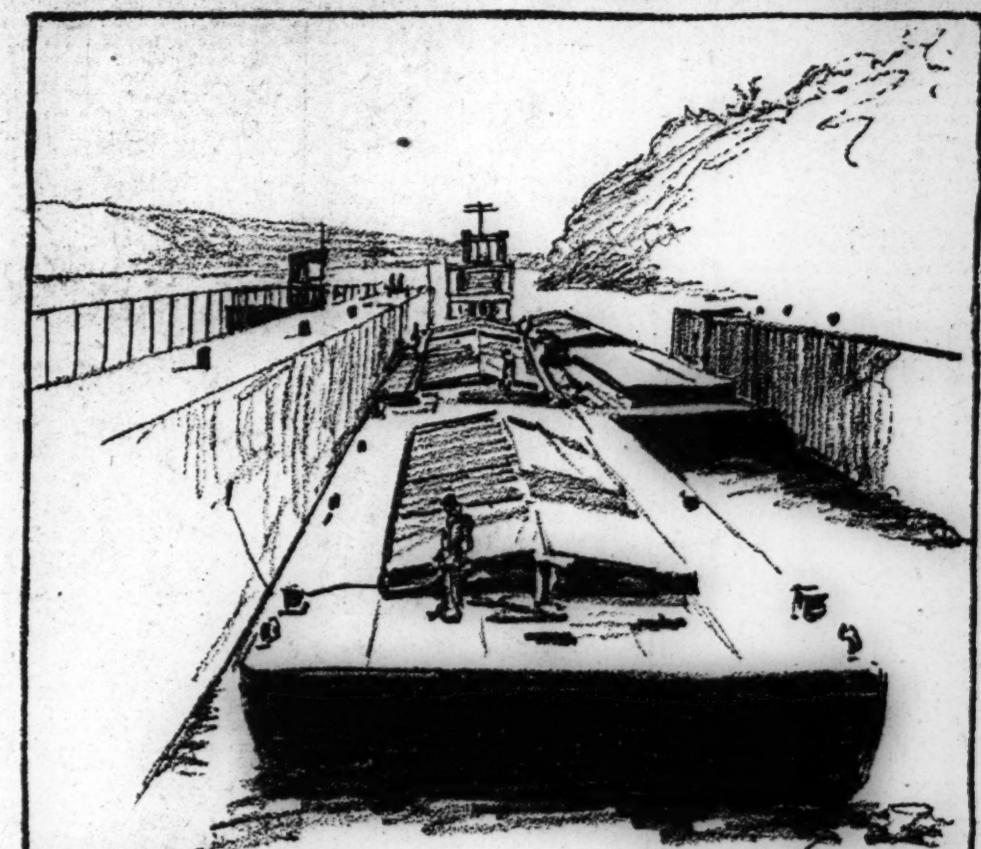
Just why the representative of a nation which has permitted river navigation to disappear from the Mississippi and tributary streams flowing through tariff barriers of national antagonisms, should be called in to study the problems of a river which spans seven states as diverse in ideals as Germany, Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria, Rumania, Jugoslavia and Czechoslovakia, did not seem apparent. Nor do I know now how much the report of this League commissioner effected in the way of removing obstacles to the free navigation of the muddy stream which Strauss immortalized as the "Beautiful Blue Danube."

Experience in America

(Whether he accomplished much in this direction or not, Mr. Hines had, however, been instrumental in launching the one governmental essay in the way of river navigation the United States has ever undertaken. As Director of the Railway Administration of the United States during the war, he was called upon to execute congressional directions for the improvement of service on the New York State Barge Canal, and on the Warrior and Mississippi Rivers. The former project had not proceeded beyond the stage of adding to the floating equipment of the canal when the close of the war put an end to it. The equipment provided by the Federal Government was therupon sold and the barge canal lapsed into the semi-sonnecane which has characterized it ever since it was built.)

But the Mississippi-Warrior line was not abandoned, and has made good—financially and in service to the planters of the cotton-growing states it serves. According to its last official report, it was actually making money, although this was violently attacked by opponents of government operation of such enterprises, who claim that the profits are on paper only. Whether that be the case or not, the line is rendering a useful service to shippers in the territory served by its barges.

Because of his experience with these various waterways, and his still greater experience with the railroads of the United States, I asked Mr. Hines to explain to me why inland water transportation, so successful in Europe, languishes as it does in the United States.

WHERE HIGHWAYS ARE WATERWAYS  
A canal scene in HollandWARRIOR BARGE LINE  
MAKES BIRMINGHAM, ALA. A SEAPORT

exists among people who are perhaps not dominant numerically but are influential. The pro-League element is not unlike, in position and personnel, the class in America which believed the United States should take her part in the World War long before the majority of Americans reached that point of view.

"I think our getting into the League in any formal and complete way will depend largely on the accident of leadership. I believe the people would come to support a courageous leader who believed in the League and took a stand for it and stuck to it. It was a most unfortunate thing that the League should ever have been made a party issue. Whether it can be extricated from that position is difficult to tell, although its supporters form a cross section of both parties, and its most prominent advocates are drawn quite as much from the Republican as the Democratic ranks.

Thinks Immediate Pressure Unwise

"I don't think it either wise or necessary to press nowadays for the entrance of the United States into the League. We have stayed out so long that the world has become reconciled to our absence, and the active members of the League are going on with its work without considering the United States. It has been done and is doing world-wide service in the cause of peace. I can understand the position of those who feel that the United States is 'playing safe' by refusing to identify itself with a body which has such problems to solve. But I cannot understand the mentality which, not content with keeping this country out of the League, strives to ridicule and belittle the notable good that organization is doing, and which seems to rejoice whenever international difficulties arise in Europe, the ground of the rejoicing being that maybe the trouble can be turned into an argument against the League.

Let us at least give the nations which have undertaken a task with so commendable a purpose a chance to work it out in their own way."

"What is your view of prohibition?"

"I think that looks like a problem which we will have to work out in our own way while the rest of the world, by ridiculing our endeavors, gets even for our sneers at the League. I am sympathetic with its purpose, but doubt its efficacy, and I deplore its demoralizing effect upon officers of the law in many instances. It ought really to be regarded as a sociological problem rather than a political or religious issue. You say you have made some study of this phase and are convinced that prohibition has brought economic advantages to the nation."

"Do you think there is any likelihood of the United States ultimately going out?"

"It is hard to answer that. There is a very great sentiment in behalf of the League in this country. It

is hard to answer that. There is a very great sentiment in behalf of the League in this country. It

is hard to answer that. There is a very great sentiment in behalf of the League in this country. It

is hard to answer that. There is a very great sentiment in behalf of the League in this country. It

is hard to answer that. There is a very great sentiment in behalf of the League in this country. It

is hard to answer that. There is a very great sentiment in behalf of the League in this country. It

is hard to answer that. There is a very great sentiment in behalf of the League in this country. It

is hard to answer that. There is a very great sentiment in behalf of the League in this country. It

is hard to answer that. There is a very great sentiment in behalf of the League in this country. It

is hard to answer that. There is a very great sentiment in behalf of the League in this country. It

is hard to answer that. There is a very great sentiment in behalf of the League in this country. It

is hard to answer that. There is a very great sentiment in behalf of the League in this country. It

is hard to answer that. There is a very great sentiment in behalf of the League in this country. It

is hard to answer that. There is a very great sentiment in behalf of the League in this country. It

is hard to answer that. There is a very great sentiment in behalf of the League in this country. It

is hard to answer that. There is a very great sentiment in behalf of the League in this country. It

is hard to answer that. There is a very great sentiment in behalf of the League in this country. It

is hard to answer that. There is a very great sentiment in behalf of the League in this country. It

is hard to answer that. There is a very great sentiment in behalf of the League in this country. It

is hard to answer that. There is a very great sentiment in behalf of the League in this country. It

is hard to answer that. There is a very great sentiment in behalf of the League in this country. It

is hard to answer that. There is a very great sentiment in behalf of the League in this country. It

is hard to answer that. There is a very great sentiment in behalf of the League in this country. It

is hard to answer that. There is a very great sentiment in behalf of the League in this country. It

is hard to answer that. There is a very great sentiment in behalf of the League in this country. It

is hard to answer that. There is a very great sentiment in behalf of the League in this country. It

is hard to answer that. There is a very great sentiment in behalf of the League in this country. It

is hard to answer that. There is a very great sentiment in behalf of the League in this country. It

is hard to answer that. There is a very great sentiment in behalf of the League in this country. It

is hard to answer that. There is a very great sentiment in behalf of the League in this country. It

is hard to answer that. There is a very great sentiment in behalf of the League in this country. It

is hard to answer that. There is a very great sentiment in behalf of the League in this country. It

is hard to answer that. There is a very great sentiment in behalf of the League in this country. It

is hard to answer that. There is a very great sentiment in behalf of the League in this country. It

is hard to answer that. There is a very great sentiment in behalf of the League in this country. It

is hard to answer that. There is a very great sentiment in behalf of the League in this country. It

is hard to answer that. There is a very great sentiment in behalf of the League in this country. It

is hard to answer that. There is a very great sentiment in behalf of the League in this country. It

is hard to answer that. There is a very great sentiment in behalf of the League in this country. It

is hard to answer that. There is a very great sentiment in behalf of the League in this country. It

is hard to answer that. There is a very great sentiment in behalf of the League in this country. It

is hard to answer that. There is a very great sentiment in behalf of the League in this country. It

is hard to answer that. There is a very great sentiment in behalf of the League in this country. It

is hard to answer that. There is a very great sentiment in behalf of the League in this country. It

is hard to answer that. There is a very great sentiment in behalf of the League in this country. It

is hard to answer that. There is a very great sentiment in behalf of the League in this country. It

is hard to answer that. There is a very great sentiment in behalf of the League in this country. It

is hard to answer that. There is a very great sentiment in behalf of the League in this country. It

is hard to answer that. There is a very great sentiment in behalf of the League in this country. It

is hard to answer that. There is a very great sentiment in behalf of the League in this country. It

is hard to answer that. There is a very great sentiment in behalf of the League in this country. It

is hard to answer that. There is a very great sentiment in behalf of the League in this country. It

is hard to answer that. There is a very great sentiment in behalf of the League in this country. It

is hard to answer that. There is a very great sentiment in behalf of the League in this country. It

is hard to answer that. There is a very great sentiment in behalf of the League in this country. It

is hard to answer that. There is a very great sentiment in behalf of the League in this country. It

is hard to answer that. There is a very great sentiment in behalf of the League in this country. It

is hard to answer that. There is a very great sentiment in behalf of the League in this country. It

is hard to answer that. There is a very great sentiment in behalf of the League in this country. It

is hard to answer that. There is a very great sentiment in behalf of the League in this country. It

is hard to answer that. There is a very great sentiment in behalf of the League in this country. It

is hard to answer that. There is a very great sentiment in behalf of the League in this country. It

is hard to answer that. There is a very great sentiment in behalf of the League in this country. It

is hard to answer that. There is a very great sentiment in behalf of the League in this country. It

is hard to answer that. There is a very great sentiment in behalf of the League in this country. It

is hard to answer that. There is a very great sentiment in behalf of the League in this country. It

is hard to answer that. There is a very great sentiment in behalf of the League in this country. It

is hard to answer that. There is a very great sentiment in behalf of the League in this country. It

is hard to answer that. There is a very great sentiment in behalf of the League in this country. It

is hard to answer that. There is a very great sentiment in behalf of the League in this country. It

is hard to answer that. There is a very great sentiment in behalf of the League in this country. It

is hard to answer that. There is a very great sentiment in behalf of the League in this country. It

is hard to answer that. There is a very great sentiment in behalf of the League in this country. It

is hard to answer that. There is a very great sentiment in behalf of the League in this country. It

is hard to answer that. There is a very great sentiment in behalf of the League in this country. It

is hard to answer that. There is a very great sentiment in behalf of the League in this country. It

is hard to answer that. There is a very great sentiment in behalf of the League in this country. It

is hard to answer that. There is a very great sentiment in behalf of the League in this country. It

is hard to answer that. There is a very great sentiment in behalf of the League in this country. It

is hard to answer that. There is a very great sentiment in behalf of the League in this country. It

is hard to answer that. There is a very great sentiment in behalf of the League in this country. It

is hard to answer that. There is a very great sentiment in behalf of the League in this country. It

is hard to answer that. There is a very great sentiment in behalf of the League in this country. It

is hard to answer that. There is a very great sentiment in behalf of the League in this country. It

is hard to answer that. There is a very great sentiment in behalf of the League in this country. It

is hard to answer that. There is a very great sentiment in behalf of the League in this country. It

is hard to answer that. There is a very great sentiment in behalf of the League in this country. It

is hard to answer that. There is a very great sentiment in behalf of the League in this country. It

is hard to answer that. There is a very great sentiment in behalf of the League in this country. It

is hard to answer that. There is a very great sentiment in behalf of the League in this country. It

is hard to answer that. There is a very great sentiment in behalf of the League in this country. It

is hard to answer that. There is a very great sentiment in behalf of the League in this country. It

</

## Art News and Comment—Musical Events

### The Ontario Society of Artists

Toronto, Ont.

Special Correspondence  
IT IS often said of the provincial exhibition of Ontario that it has more virility—more indication of forward movement—than the all-Canada shows of the Royal Canadian Academy. The present display rather justifies the assertion. Not that everything that is now is necessarily good, or that what is bizarre is necessarily new.

In a room mainly devoted to the exposition of works of modernistic tendencies are shown several examples of the type of picture which does not "represent"; and in which the canvas and the title of it seem to have only a shadowy relationship to each other. Or, to put it differently, a good deal is left to the imagination of the spectator. It is interesting to note how frequently, in recent exhibitions, a marked rigidity and uncompromising definition of outline are employed in the making of a picture which, in its sum total, connotes an irresolute, nebulous mentality which is.

The central place in the modern room is occupied by Lawren Harris' "Mountain," which does not come under the category referred to; but, on the contrary, shows mental declension; and, although it is not a return to the more realistic treatment which formerly characterized him, yet it has a quality of beauty which has been much less apparent in recent years. In the same room is "Silent Sentinels," by Frank Johnston, a work of distinction; decorative and sane, which holds its own amongst diverse outré experiments by its simplicity and directness, both in conception and execution.

The center of one wall is occupied by a large canvas from the brush of J. W. McLaren, entitled "Static"; a delightfully good-humored satire on abstraction, done with a joyous exuberance which is refreshing in the midst of solemnly sententious surroundings. The "North Shore Lake Superior," by Frank Carmichael, despite its obvious merits, is less clearly original than much of his recent work.

The large room contains many portraits; and, amongst those by coming men, a virile, interesting sketch portrait entitled "The Ogilvie," by Charles F. Comfort, in which dexterity of handling hardly compensates for the excessive use of warm browns. Allan Barr shows two canvases of which the "Mrs. J. C. McLennan" strikes the newer note; and it has to find a place of reference to the artist. Charles MacGregor has done a solidly modeled head in his portrait of the boy "Bruce." This, with his "Green Dress," which has agreeable tone and color, marks an advance on former work. Stanley Moyer shows progress, too, in his portrait of Mrs. F. L. Fox which is treated in delicate tones of blue, gray and russet.

An original and interesting study is L. A. C. Panton's "Tom"; an old man sharpening ("setting" to be correct) a saw. The theme is carried through in a succession of gently differentiated grays. The head and hands admirably drawn; modeled accurately but not academically. It is unfortunate that the gray, textural background of the gallery walls, which is complimentary to so large,

a number of exhibits, too nearly resembles the color and surface quality of Panton's canvas. Dorothy Stevens' portrait of Mrs. R. B. Watson is well composed, completely drawn and vivacious. Marion Long, in "Journey's End," achieves a real success.

In landscape are many works of note. F. H. Bridgen, recently elected a member of the society, has a large canvas showing a rapid in a big rocky valley. The scene is receding from the spectator, and the sense of the downward velocity of the water is admirably conveyed; but the scene might have been more deeply impressive if the mass and weight of the craggy shore had been seen under less pretty conditions of color.

André Lapine's "Over the Hill" has a fine out-of-doors flavor; and a spirited technique serves to convey a sense of movement and energy throughout the picture: something is gained, too, by the spacious proportion which the sky bears to the whole tableau.

Recent years have seen a movement of the Canadian landscapist in a northward direction. Even before Tom Thompson revealed the beauty that exists in barren wastes and "lands forlorn," J. W. Beatty, David Thomson, and McKechnie had penetrated far into the forests and

a big way, with a clear grasp of essentials, a sense of the landscape of tragedy.

Arthur Lismer's "Pines, Georgian Bay" deals with an equally uninhabitable country, but his gargantuan translation of the tree-forms, already sufficiently distorted by the buffeting of the elements, indicates the process of reducing unusual natural features of rock, pine and cloud to a conventional formula. This cannot be said of his admirable drawings, "The Rock Pool" and "Pine Tops." Ernest Sampson, with a big, firm, rather poster-like treatment of sky, achieves a good deal of success in his Gaspe Coastline and "Gaspe Bay"; his "In the Garden" is an interesting experiment in outdoor portraiture.

Among the water colors, Paul Alfrey shows a poetical translation of "The Quarry Pool," in which is found something of the tenderness and pale tonality which is seen in the works of Guérin—a rare quality in the blatant art of today. The same may be said of the two works of C. W. Jefferys, "Rain on the Foot Hills, Alberta," and "Valley of the Battle River, Saskatchewan." In these two delicately beautiful panoramas one finds the quality referred to by Henry James in an almost forgotten eulogy of John Sargent's work—the quality of "linger'd affection." This was an important discovery in the days when Sargent was credited, mainly, with dexterity. E. W. G.

#### "SWANS IN FLIGHT"



From a Painting by Bruno Liljeboe, Shown at the Secession Gallery, Vienna, in the Exhibition of Swedish Art.

### Swedish Art in Vienna

Vienna

Special Correspondence  
NOT for many years has the Vienna public seen an exhibition of Swedish art. There have been opportunities to follow the trend of the modern French, German and English schools of painting, but not of those of other countries. As one art critic in a leading newspaper here put it: These exhibitions cost money. The fact that conditions have so improved in art circles of Vienna as to carry this Swedish exhibition is significant in itself.

Even accustomed to Austrian Ger-

man, Czechoslovakian and Hungarian art exhibitions would find in this Swedish exhibition quite a contrast in general tone of color. This is due, mainly, to the difference of northern and central European landscape. The predominating colors about central Europe are warmer, reds, yellows and deep blues. From Sweden come green and white and blue from its seas and its snows. Another contrast is that the heavier vogue of painting attributed to Munich and to German influence is perhaps predominant on the whole in that part of central Europe mentioned. In Dörfel's Concerto his rhythmic slants—even if partly due to Miss Knocker's tuition and conducting—tied down the dull patches of a too-long work. In Wieniawski's "Faust Fantasy" his double stoppings, harmonics, etc., were excellent. The extended rapid arpeggios and ornamental passages of Bruch's "Minor Concerto" were not nearly so effective as at the start and finish of each can. and the slow movement showed more tenderness and serenity. Ungeissen is wide awake; emotionally he is as yet unawakened.

On the same evening the Contem-

porary Music Center gave a number of modern works at the Court House. Paul Hermann is visiting London, and with Harry Isaacs at the piano played sonatas for cello and piano by Frank Bridge and Zoltan Kodály. Both have been heard here before, but further acquaintance is to the ones that have a willingness to learn. The few guiding men who have put all their thought and energies into the museum have tried to foresee every need and provide for it in the best possible manner. Students, in and around Harvard, will certainly be unable to bewail lack of opportunity in the study of subjects that appear to the fine arts.

The plan was worked on for years by Prof. Meyer Rogers, who carefully studied all the aspects of a perfect museum. The complete design of the building, including the facade and interior court, was carried out by the firm of Coolidge, Shepley, Bulfinch and Abbott, Boston architects. The facade is modified Georgian, or "twentieth century Cambridge," continuing the character of the neighboring buildings in the university.

The court is the center of the mu-

seum activities.

student through continual contact with it.

There are rooms for seminars and specialized work. There are large, carefully lighted studios for classes in painting, and galleries for exhibitions to be hung by students in the museum work courses. There is a

large library with adjoining rooms

that contain collections of photo-

graphs and slides, besides rooms es-

pecially arranged for the display and

storage of prints.

There is a Mayan art gallery.

Facilities of purely practical

matters have been attended with

utmost care, such as proper storage,

packing rooms, delivery entrance.

Complicated it seems when a list

of the details is given, but when one

prospective laboratory in which the

student can be stimulated and di-

rected. The art department has far

outgrown its facilities in the old

Fogg museum, the collections of

treasures have many of them been

in storage for want of display space.

The rising enthusiasm for the sub-

ject of art among students is well

worth nourishing and no plan could

be better conceived for bringing the

subject in all its aspects to the ones

that have a willingness to learn. The

few guiding men who have put all

their thought and energies into the

museum have tried to foresee every

need and provide for it in the best

possible manner. Students, in and

around Harvard, will certainly be

unable to bewail lack of opportunity

in the study of subjects that appear

to the fine arts.

Such a project goes not very far

without money. Two million dollars

was the goal set for the museum,

half for building cost and half for

endowment. Felix Warburg and John D. Rockefeller gave \$500,000 each, the Carnegie Corporation contributed \$100,000, and the other half was re-

ceived through subscription.

In the last 10 years the directors have

accumulated numerous excellent

objects of art, splendid examples of

important periods in the history of

art. There is a comprehensive col-

lection of prints and drawings, and

much recently acquired Oriental

treasure. A superb environment for

the student. The plan of the depart-

ment is to train connoisseurs, critics,

curators of art. They have prepared

an atmosphere that is perfect for

the training; it now remains for the

students to proceed to the study of

one of the most promising plan in

the modern method of teaching art.

D. A.

### New Fogg Museum at Harvard

his subject one feels sure after a glance at near-by water colors done in Spain, Mexico and southern New England. All these pictures have their characteristic feeling for sun and air under varying climate variations.

In "Jigging for Squid" we see the buffeting of the elements, indicated by a strip of blue water across the middle of the composition, and beyond this bay gleam the greens and yellows of a sunny and hilly island or promontory, veined with lines of trees.

Macknight's color is unusual because with all his emotion, vitality, sensitivity to movement, and delight in chord-like contrasts, this artist has taste. Even when his hues are interplaying with an almost strident vibrancy, they produce no harsh effects. Instead, because of some alchemy of esthetics, they blend into a harmony that is the product of the artist's mood combined with the slight-of-hand effect that his skill can evoke from the placid strokes complementary colors across or near each other on a sheet of white paper.

Consider "Jigging for Squid," one of the 17 pictures in this show that were recently painted in Newfoundland (in all, 30 pictures are

shown). That Mr. Macknight has captured, the very time and place of

visits the museum everything works out smoothly and logically. The scheme is thoroughly unified and the walls are done in warm gray. There are two lecture rooms, a large and small one; one room has a separate entrance so that it may be used at night without the need of opening the main part of the building. The student's entrance to the large lecture hall requires their passing through the court and a gallery of art objects. It is the plan of the department that interest in and love of art should be cultivated in the

side) have been planned so that visits to the museum everything works out smoothly and logically. The scheme is thoroughly unified and the walls are done in warm gray. There are two lecture rooms, a large and small one; one room has a separate entrance so that it may be used at night without the need of opening the main part of the building. The student's entrance to the large lecture hall requires their passing through the court and a gallery of art objects. It is the plan of the department that interest in and love of art should be cultivated in the

side) have been planned so that visits to the museum everything works out smoothly and logically. The scheme is thoroughly unified and the walls are done in warm gray. There are two lecture rooms, a large and small one; one room has a separate entrance so that it may be used at night without the need of opening the main part of the building. The student's entrance to the large lecture hall requires their passing through the court and a gallery of art objects. It is the plan of the department that interest in and love of art should be cultivated in the

side) have been planned so that visits to the museum everything works out smoothly and logically. The scheme is thoroughly unified and the walls are done in warm gray. There are two lecture rooms, a large and small one; one room has a separate entrance so that it may be used at night without the need of opening the main part of the building. The student's entrance to the large lecture hall requires their passing through the court and a gallery of art objects. It is the plan of the department that interest in and love of art should be cultivated in the

side) have been planned so that visits to the museum everything works out smoothly and logically. The scheme is thoroughly unified and the walls are done in warm gray. There are two lecture rooms, a large and small one; one room has a separate entrance so that it may be used at night without the need of opening the main part of the building. The student's entrance to the large lecture hall requires their passing through the court and a gallery of art objects. It is the plan of the department that interest in and love of art should be cultivated in the

side) have been planned so that visits to the museum everything works out smoothly and logically. The scheme is thoroughly unified and the walls are done in warm gray. There are two lecture rooms, a large and small one; one room has a separate entrance so that it may be used at night without the need of opening the main part of the building. The student's entrance to the large lecture hall requires their passing through the court and a gallery of art objects. It is the plan of the department that interest in and love of art should be cultivated in the

side) have been planned so that visits to the museum everything works out smoothly and logically. The scheme is thoroughly unified and the walls are done in warm gray. There are two lecture rooms, a large and small one; one room has a separate entrance so that it may be used at night without the need of opening the main part of the building. The student's entrance to the large lecture hall requires their passing through the court and a gallery of art objects. It is the plan of the department that interest in and love of art should be cultivated in the

side) have been planned so that visits to the museum everything works out smoothly and logically. The scheme is thoroughly unified and the walls are done in warm gray. There are two lecture rooms, a large and small one; one room has a separate entrance so that it may be used at night without the need of opening the main part of the building. The student's entrance to the large lecture hall requires their passing through the court and a gallery of art objects. It is the plan of the department that interest in and love of art should be cultivated in the

side) have been planned so that visits to the museum everything works out smoothly and logically. The scheme is thoroughly unified and the walls are done in warm gray. There are two lecture rooms, a large and small one; one room has a separate entrance so that it may be used at night without the need of opening the main part of the building. The student's entrance to the large lecture hall requires their passing through the court and a gallery of art objects. It is the plan of the department that interest in and love of art should be cultivated in the

side) have been planned so that visits to the museum everything works out smoothly and logically. The scheme is thoroughly unified and the walls are done in warm gray. There are two lecture rooms, a large and small one; one room has a separate entrance so that it may be used at night without the need of opening the main part of the building. The student's entrance to the large lecture hall requires their passing through the court and a gallery of art objects. It is the plan of the department that interest in and love of art should be cultivated in the

side) have been planned so that visits to the museum everything works out smoothly and logically. The scheme is thoroughly unified and the walls are done in warm gray. There are two lecture rooms, a large and small one; one room has a separate entrance so that it may be used at night without the need of opening the main part of the building. The student's entrance to the large lecture hall requires their passing through the court and a gallery of art objects. It is the plan of the department that interest in and love of art should be cultivated in the

side) have been planned so that visits to the museum everything works out smoothly and logically. The scheme is thoroughly unified and the walls are done in warm gray. There are two lecture rooms, a large and small one; one room has a separate entrance so that it may be used at night without the need of opening the main part of the building. The student's entrance to the large lecture hall requires their passing through the court and a gallery of art objects. It is the plan of the department that interest in and love of art should be cultivated in the

side) have been planned so that visits to the museum everything works out smoothly and logically. The scheme is thoroughly unified and the walls are done in warm gray. There are two lecture rooms, a large and small one; one room has a separate entrance so that it may be used at night without the need of opening the main part of the building. The student's entrance to the large lecture hall requires their passing through the court and a gallery of art objects. It is the plan of the department that interest in and love of art should be cultivated in the

## THE HOME FORUM

## Wise and Witty Thomas Fuller

"**M**ANY were the wit-combats between Ben Jonson and Shakespeare, which two I behold like a Spanish great galleon and an English man-of-war; Ben Jonson like the former, was built far higher in learning, solid, but slow in his performances. Shakespeare, with the English man-of-war, lesser in bulk but lighter in sailing, could turn with all tides, tack about and take advantage of all winds, by the quickness of his wit and invention."

So ran the original passage from Fuller's little essay on Shakespeare, which Lamb adapted to describe the lively conversations of two Christ's Hospital scholars. The vividness of the passage has betrayed into the assertion that Fuller is here recording first-hand impressions received at the Mermaid Tavern. But Shakespeare left London in 1610 when Fuller was but an infant, and though he may have heard it, there is no record that he ever again supped at the Mermaid. So that it is more than likely that the passage is purely imaginative.

Lamb, Southey and Coleridge shared a profound admiration and affection for Fuller. Their efforts reintroduced to a forgetful world this man of rare originality. In his own lifetime various factors combined to keep him before the eyes of the nation. His unflagging industry, his wide learning, his marvelous memory earned him the title "a perfect walking library." (Was the phrase coined for him?) His ready wit sparkled not only in his talk, and in his writings, but even in the pulpit. He was an apostle of moderation in an age of bitterness and of extremes, errors impossible to one with him.

"Wit," wrote Coleridge, "was the stuff and substance of Fuller's intellect," and there he suggested that this very fact diverted attention from his practical wisdom. His wisdom can be read in his deeds as well as in his writings. He lived sermons, as he said "The Faithful Minister" should. Every crisis in Fuller's career might be recorded in the words of some wise and witty saying of his own.

"Why should Peter fall out with Thomas when both are disciples of the same Master?" he asked, when Dr. Peter Heylin, another Royalist divine, launched an attack upon his Church History of Britain. To this attack he replied point by point in his *Appeal of Righteousness*. This is a really readable book, a monument of forensic eloquence, and of the power of a sense of humor to dissipate the strained atmosphere of controversy. For the most part Fuller parries Heylin's thrusts with a light-hearted dexterity, but, while never losing his good nature, he does not withhold serious rebuke when Heylin stoops to railing—a thing, Fuller says, unworthy of a divine.

To charges of insincerity in support of the King's cause, Fuller is not content to reply in words, but promptly joins the King's army as chaplain. For this he was later accused and suffered the loss of his books and papers. This latter incident suggested his essay, "Much

Good May It Do You," the title of which expresses his genuine good wish for his enemy.

This is how he faced the fatal moment when he was to go before the Triers, all his worldly affairs hanging in the balance. He sought advice from John Howe, the Puritan, thus:

"Sir, you may observe I am a pretty corpulent man, and I am to go through a passage which is very strait: I beg you would be so kind as to give me a shove and help me through."

Before the Triers his whole defense was, "I appeal to the Searcher of all hearts that I make a conscience of my very thoughts"—with which answer, we are told, "they were satisfied, as well they might."

He rounded off the interview by asking if they would not like to have some evidence of the marvelous memory with which he was accredited. They eagerly accepted the offer, expecting the performance of some amazing feat forthwith. Upon which he promised that "if they would restore a certain minister seques-

tered minister, never to forget that kindness as long as he lived."

Fuller frequently emphasizes the importance of right thinking. During the stormy times of Charles I and later, he produced a little series of books now known for short as Fuller's Thoughts. First came "Good Thoughts for Bad Times," then "Good Thoughts for Worse Times," and then with the inevitable slip, "Mixed Contemplations for Better Times." Here are a few extracts from them:

Speaking of a profane jest he had heard twenty years before and could not forget—"Grant, Lord, for the time to come (because such bad guests are easier kept out) that I may be careful not to admit what I find so difficult to expel."

"Give me to set a sturdy porter before my soul who may not equally open to every comer."

"Lord, how come wicked thoughts to perplex me in my prayers . . . Now I perceive the cause thereof; at such times I have willingly entered them . . . Give me hereafter always to bolt out such ill guests."

Parables are very prominent in Fuller's writings. He was fond of them that came to the mill of his fertile thought, and he knew their value. Of sermons he says: "Thought reasons are the pillars of the fabric, similitudes are the windows which give the best lights."

Memory being a specialty of Fuller's, it is not unnatural that his essay on memory is one of the first to which a curious reader refers. Oddly enough, it is omitted in some of the abridged editions of the work in which it originally appeared, namely the Holy and Profane States. It contains this wisdom: "Thankfulness to God for it continues the memory"; and again, "Spoil not thy memory with thine own jealousy, nor make it bad by suspecting it. How canst thou find that truth which thou wilt not trust?" This rule is again stressed in a parable in the "Thoughts" called "Trusting maketh one Trusty." Here he is concerned with the nation's attitude to the returning King, Charles II. He hopes that they will not "impose any other load upon him than that the observing the laws of the land (which are his own laws)." He had glimpsed a method for the controlling of kings. In this he was only anticipated by Mr. Thomas Mott Osborne, who said: "The powers have so successfully applied the method to the controlling of prisoners."

Fuller hoped by his moderation to unite the contending parties of his day; it has been said that he only succeeded in uniting them against himself; but he weathered the great storm and lived to receive the whole nation's praise for his Church History. Today his readers' hearts cannot fail to go out to the genial man who signed for a law providing that for a certain period every sermon should be, on the subject of Love. And if one cannot accept the extremely high estimate which Coleridge formed of his powers, one can heartily share in the affection which he thus expresses—"God bless these dear old man! May I meet with these! which is tantamount to—May I go to heaven!" L. B. J. S.

## My Lamp

But when the shadows of the night begin,  
And sifted sunlight falls no more  
Upon me, May I have learned to light my lamp within;  
So that the passing world may look and see  
Still the same radiance, though 'within  
paler hue, Of the sweet lights that help men to live true.

—ARTHUR FARWELL BROWN.

## Violinist's Diamond

When we sit at a concert listening to a great violinist, we are often diverted by the flash of a large diamond on one of the fingers of his bow hand. If we like the music and the artist we dismiss the impression with the thought that it is merely a bit of personal vanity on the part of the player. But when we read that the practice of displaying handsome rings to the audience was in vogue at musical contests twenty-four hundred years ago, and learn that the eminent Greek lyre-players of the time of Timotheus wore jewels on the right hand—the hand which held the plectrum and sounded the strings—we see that we are confronting a long tradition of professional practice. Perhaps this personal habit may be traceable to the Greek desire to display and reveal beauty everywhere, and to harmonize silents of color with musical tones. If such a combination is possible. Granting that this was the aim of the Greek artist, we must then be dealing not merely with the momentary whim of a vain musician, but with traits of Greek character which are also human showing themselves in similar guise wherever similar situations occur, and persisting, therefore, through long years in the practices of a guild.

The teacher came down to him, and looked upon his work with approbation. "What a fine, sturdy tree!" she

Down the cobbled hill runs the road to the muddy Ohio River. On its yellow bosom lies the wooden paddle-wheel packet, glistening white and decked in successive frosty white tiers like a wedding cake. Her brasswork glitters, raw red gold in the sinking sun. She sways in the rhythm of the river, shackled in the hull and deck in regular pulsations as the late arrivals jump on the lifting gangway.

Smoothly the paddles propel the packet into midstream, with lavender dusk settling along the sandy river banks and the luxuriant green hill ranges, as we climb the stairway to the first deck. Skies darken slowly and channel lights wink out in yellow beams along the purpling Kentucky shore line. Hills loom up in the twilight purple shadows, lamplit against the hull. The deep-toned bell clangs out the warning of departure,

and down the hill run late passengers. Paddle wheels begin a steady churning with the boats of their driving rods shivering the hull and decks in regular pulsations as the late arrivals jump on the lifting gangway.

Smoothly the paddles propel the packet into midstream, with lavender dusk settling along the sandy river banks and the luxuriant green hill ranges, as we climb the stairway to the first deck. Skies darken slowly and channel lights wink out in yellow beams along the purpling Kentucky shore line. Hills loom up in the twilight purple shadows, lamplit against the hull. The deep-toned bell clangs out the warning of departure,

stacks on the steamer gleam with red and green stack lights, and pour forth softly billowing black smoke. The deck, cinder straw, crunches underfoot, and lights up in a square patch of orange light as a starboard door opens, and we pass on our way to an iron bench in the bow.

Now the moonlight coats the rambling hills of Ohio and the blue-grassed ones of old "Kaintuck" as with silver ice, and lights with lustrous triangles the muddy backwash from the rear paddles. The painted woodwork of the boat shines in a silver radiance, etched by heavy shadows. Two hoarse bellowes from our whistle suddenly break the quiet in answer to faint hoots from a tiny

mass of lights on the port side downstream. It is the Cincinnati packet upriver bound. Soft hooting echoes resound from the hills, and faint hails from the sister packet carry across to our ears and she glides opposite to us, gliding serenely between the silent hills.

Now the lashed gangplank swings in the night wind above the captain, glittering momentarily as the packet's searchlight brightens her leftward swing. Flaring in curling waves the water from the bow piles ceaselessly in frothy cream, while overhead, under the brilliant stars and peaceful moon, the smoke billows to the tune of the pulsing engine beats.

## Real Property

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

**H**UMAN law recognizes two kinds of property, which are called real and personal, the former representing so-called real estate and commodities of various kinds, the latter pertaining to that which belongs to the person; and either one or both may make up the sum total of one's earthly possessions.

In the estimation of an ethical teacher, Henry van Dyke, "the only real property is that which is truly personal, that we make out into our life and make our own forever, by understanding and admiration, and sympathy and love." Yet how few people, seemingly, in this age of industrialism, great achievement, and enormous fortunes, pause long enough to consider the truth of this statement!

Driven on by insatiable ambition, by force of circumstances, or by a false estimate of life's realities, many individuals toil unceasingly to acquire that which they believe to be real property, and forget about the rich treasures of the mind and heart, and the joy of a right appreciation of the good and the beautiful. Every great prophet and teacher has warned mankind against the illusive pursuit of merely worldly possessions. For the desire to acquire material property may be allowed to absorb all of one's time and attention, to the neglect of the enduring things of Spirit.

In three of the Gospels it is related that a young man once went to Jesus and asked what he should do that he might inherit eternal life; and when bidden to keep the commandments the young man asserted that he had kept them from his youth. It is written that Jesus, "beholding him loved him," and said to him, "One thing thou lackest: go thy way, sell whatsoever thou hast, and give to the poor, and thou shall have treasure in heaven: come, take up the cross, and follow me." Whereas the young man was very sad, and went away grieved, for he had "great possessions."

Perhaps those of us who have read the story of this rich young man have felt a very human sympathy for him in the test which probably formed the most crucial moment of his earthly experience. Did Jesus wish to imply that homelessness and abject poverty were the necessary accompaniments of righteousness? Surely he was simply distinguishing between the so-called real and personal property of a material world and the "treasure in heaven": the one, entirely non-essential to the gaining of eternal life, and often, as in this case, a positive hindrance; the other, the only essential thing worth striving after, because it belongs those spiritual riches which are everlasting.

One cannot inherit eternal life through any sense of material existence, as one inherits an earthly estate. Immortal bias comes only as spiritual understanding changes the

Courtesy of the Art Institute of Chicago

## Who Plants a Tree?

**A**ND the last spade of earth out of the deep hole, laid it carefully, black and mellow and crumbling, on the heap beside the excavation, and gazed into the hole that he had dug. The smell of earth came up to him, strong and sweet; a pungent scent of growth and vigorous strength that moved him strangely. He leaned his weight on the spade, and inhaled deeply with that mellow, rainy light from the out-of-doors.

Whether or not we knew Mr. Benson, the artist, for a New England man, we might recognize this interior as from somewhere around Boston. The charm and severity of the rooms, their low ceilings, the simple lines about the doorways and casements all point to a colonial.

In the farther room a rush-bottomed chair stands beneath a window and a desk is conveniently open beside it.

On the chair in the larger room a painter easel and pictures in charcoal and black framed share honors with a glass vase of flowers.

The most authentic note of all is the round in the round of cherry wood and the lovely pottery jar.

Whether or not we knew Mr. Benson, the artist, for a New England man, we might recognize this interior as from somewhere around Boston. The charm and severity of the rooms, their low ceilings, the simple lines about the doorways and casements all point to a colonial.

In the farther room a rush-bottomed chair stands beneath a window and a desk is conveniently open beside it.

On the chair in the larger room a painter easel and pictures in charcoal and black framed share honors with a glass vase of flowers.

The most authentic note of all is the round in the round of cherry wood and the lovely pottery jar.

Whether or not we knew Mr. Benson, the artist, for a New England man, we might recognize this interior as from somewhere around Boston. The charm and severity of the rooms, their low ceilings, the simple lines about the doorways and casements all point to a colonial.

In the farther room a rush-bottomed chair stands beneath a window and a desk is conveniently open beside it.

On the chair in the larger room a painter easel and pictures in charcoal and black framed share honors with a glass vase of flowers.

The most authentic note of all is the round in the round of cherry wood and the lovely pottery jar.

Whether or not we knew Mr. Benson, the artist, for a New England man, we might recognize this interior as from somewhere around Boston. The charm and severity of the rooms, their low ceilings, the simple lines about the doorways and casements all point to a colonial.

In the farther room a rush-bottomed chair stands beneath a window and a desk is conveniently open beside it.

On the chair in the larger room a painter easel and pictures in charcoal and black framed share honors with a glass vase of flowers.

The most authentic note of all is the round in the round of cherry wood and the lovely pottery jar.

Whether or not we knew Mr. Benson, the artist, for a New England man, we might recognize this interior as from somewhere around Boston. The charm and severity of the rooms, their low ceilings, the simple lines about the doorways and casements all point to a colonial.

In the farther room a rush-bottomed chair stands beneath a window and a desk is conveniently open beside it.

On the chair in the larger room a painter easel and pictures in charcoal and black framed share honors with a glass vase of flowers.

The most authentic note of all is the round in the round of cherry wood and the lovely pottery jar.

Whether or not we knew Mr. Benson, the artist, for a New England man, we might recognize this interior as from somewhere around Boston. The charm and severity of the rooms, their low ceilings, the simple lines about the doorways and casements all point to a colonial.

In the farther room a rush-bottomed chair stands beneath a window and a desk is conveniently open beside it.

On the chair in the larger room a painter easel and pictures in charcoal and black framed share honors with a glass vase of flowers.

The most authentic note of all is the round in the round of cherry wood and the lovely pottery jar.

Whether or not we knew Mr. Benson, the artist, for a New England man, we might recognize this interior as from somewhere around Boston. The charm and severity of the rooms, their low ceilings, the simple lines about the doorways and casements all point to a colonial.

In the farther room a rush-bottomed chair stands beneath a window and a desk is conveniently open beside it.

On the chair in the larger room a painter easel and pictures in charcoal and black framed share honors with a glass vase of flowers.

The most authentic note of all is the round in the round of cherry wood and the lovely pottery jar.

Whether or not we knew Mr. Benson, the artist, for a New England man, we might recognize this interior as from somewhere around Boston. The charm and severity of the rooms, their low ceilings, the simple lines about the doorways and casements all point to a colonial.

In the farther room a rush-bottomed chair stands beneath a window and a desk is conveniently open beside it.

On the chair in the larger room a painter easel and pictures in charcoal and black framed share honors with a glass vase of flowers.

The most authentic note of all is the round in the round of cherry wood and the lovely pottery jar.

Whether or not we knew Mr. Benson, the artist, for a New England man, we might recognize this interior as from somewhere around Boston. The charm and severity of the rooms, their low ceilings, the simple lines about the doorways and casements all point to a colonial.

In the farther room a rush-bottomed chair stands beneath a window and a desk is conveniently open beside it.

On the chair in the larger room a painter easel and pictures in charcoal and black framed share honors with a glass vase of flowers.

The most authentic note of all is the round in the round of cherry wood and the lovely pottery jar.

## The Louisville Packet

mass of lights on the port side downstream. It is the Cincinnati packet upriver bound. Soft hooting echoes resound from the hills, and faint hails from the sister packet carry across to our ears and she glides opposite to us, gliding serenely between the silent hills.

Now the lashed gangplank swings in the night wind above the captain, glittering momentarily as the packet's searchlight brightens her leftward swing. Flaring in curling waves the water from the bow piles ceaselessly in frothy cream, while overhead, under the brilliant stars and peaceful moon, the smoke billows to the tune of the pulsing engine beats.

Now the moonlight coats the rambling hills of Ohio and the blue-grassed ones of old "Kaintuck" as with silver ice, and lights with lustrous triangles the muddy backwash from the rear paddles. The painted woodwork of the boat shines in a silver radiance, etched by heavy shadows. Two hoarse bellowes from our whistle suddenly break the quiet in answer to faint hoots from a tiny

standard of values, and makes cross-bearing or self-denial of more importance than the wearing of any earthly crown, or the possession of any material property. Why? Because as the delusion of an existence apart from God disappears, the imperishable treasures of Truth and Love become the only real property that satisfies.

As one in the light of Christian Science now sees Christ Jesus' estimate of real property values, he wonders what earthly possessions could compare with the rich experiences of those disciples who walked with the Master through the fields, by the sea-shore, and into the towns of Galilee, while he taught them how to "inherit eternal life," by demonstrating it in healing the sick and the sinning, and in eradicating from human thought infinite beliefs about Life and substance. No one today knows anything about the "great possessions" of this rich young man whom Jesus loved and desired to have as one of his disciples; but the Gospel of John, the beloved disciple, the testimony of the other disciples who took up the cross and followed Jesus in the way of his appointing, and the epistles of Paul, set forth the real properties that have endured, and that have enriched the lives of millions of seekers after Truth.

What earthly estate or wealth of a great magnate of our present age could procure the precious treasure the Revelator describes as belonging to the city which "lieth foursquare," the city which Mrs. Eddy, on page 575 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," says "represents the light and

# Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

## BOROTRA WINS INDOOR TITLE

Defeats Countryman for U. S. Tennis Honors—Frenchmen Win Doubles

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 28.—For the third year in succession, Frenchman has won the indoor tennis title of the United States, and for the second time, it was Jean Borotra who was able to perform the feat. The doubles title also went to France as well, this year, for the first time.

In the final round on Saturday, at the Seagram Tennis Club, Borotra, in his third year, had an easy task to defeat his doubles partner, Jacques B. Brunigon, by a score of 6-2, 6-4, 6-3.

Brunigon was unable to show any of his usual skill, and after the middle of the second set, it was merely a matter of time when the Frenchman would win. In fact, toward the end of the third set, it was 88 by the absurd performances of Borotra, who lost point after point and game after game with the most deliberate sort of errors.

In the doubles, which preceded the singles final, which preceded the singles final, the Frenchmen were simply invincible. Their opponents, Francis T. Hunter and Dr. George T. King, were helpless before the net play of the Frenchmen, who won the hundred drives of Hunter with ease.

Only an occasional clever shot by King prevented an easy won by France. The score was 7-5, 6-3, 6-3. Only in the middle of the first set, when the two national tennis players, including the doubles partners, gave the Americans three games in a row, was there any doubt of the ability of the new champions. The final point of the set, however, was in doubt at the start, as the line judge, in a decided decision, to avail themselves of the error, prevented further play. The point score and summary:

### BOROTRA VS BRUNIGON

First Set  
Borotra ..... 4 4 2 1 0 4 4 2 4 2 2 2 2 5-5  
Brunigon ..... 2 4 2 4 6 2 7 7 4 7 4 6-6

Second Set  
Borotra ..... 2 4 2 4 6 2 5 1 9 0-3-4  
Brunigon ..... 4 4 2 4 6 2 5 1 10-2-3

BOROTRA AND BRUNIGON vs. HUNTER AND KING

First Set  
Borotra and Brugnon ..... 5 2 1 1 7 4 2 4 6 4-4-5  
Hunter and King ..... 3 3 1 4 4 9 0 4 0 4 0-3-5

Second Set  
Borotra and Brugnon ..... 2 9 3 2 4 5 4 4-2-7-5  
Hunter and King ..... 1 3 1 1 1-2-3

Third Set  
Borotra and Brugnon ..... 5 3 4 3 4 4 2 6-3-6  
Hunter and King ..... 1 2 5 2 0 2 4 4-2-5

INDOR TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES—Final Round

Jean Borotra, France, defeated Jacques B. Brunigon, France, 6-2, 6-4, 6-3.

DOUBLES—Final Round

Jean Borotra and Jacques B. Brunigon, France, defeated Francis T. Hunter, New Rochelle, and Dr. George T. King, New York, 7-5, 6-3, 6-3.

**De Mar Again Winner of Baltimore Race**

BALTIMORE, Md., March 28.—Defence H. De Mar, of the United States, champion, won his second successive Laurel-to-Baltimore Marathon here Saturday, when he covered the 26 miles 385-yard course in 2h. 43m. 49s., to clip 1m. 55s. from his time for the national event over the same course.

Michaelis of the Cygnat A. C., East Portchester, C. I., placed second, 2m. 25s. behind De Mar, and with the help of his teammates, Nestor Erickson in eighth place and William Kennedy in tenth, won for Cygnat the team trophy. Michaelis' time was 2h. 45m. 15s.

Wearing the Millrose A. C. colors, the veteran Frank J. Zuna took third place away from William Agree, Baltimore Cross-Country Club, who finished fourth. The first 10 finishers:

Clarence H. DeMar, Melrose Pts. No. 90, American Legion, Boston, Mass. ..... 2 43 49s.  
A. C. East Portchester, C. I. ..... 2 45 15s.  
Frank T. Zuna, Millrose A. C. ..... 2 49 5s.  
William Agree, Baltimore Cross-Country Club ..... 2 53 7s.  
Francis T. O'Donnell, Atlantic City ..... 2 58 5s.  
William E. Peters, unattached, Baltimore ..... 3 4 10s.  
Harvey C. Moore, A. C. ..... 3 17s.  
William A. Erickson, C. I. ..... 3 32s.  
Michael Lynch, Aloysius Club, Washington ..... 3 10 51s.  
William J. Kennedy, Cygnat A. C. ..... 3 11 41s.

**HAHN AND WERNER MAKE NEW RECORDS**

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, N. Y., March 28 (AP)—World's record performances by two United States stars, Lloyd Hahn of the Boston A. A. and C. D. Werner of the Illinois A. C., took the spotlight from Eddie W. Dodge of the Illinois A. C. Hahn broke the tape in 2m. 26.2-5s., clipping 31.5s. from the former world's record, made by Dodge in Ray's 1925. The outdoor mark of 26.8-3s. is held by Sven Lundgren of Sweden.

After Hahn had decisively beaten the American mile champion and recent conqueror of Dodge, he broke the indoor record, besides bettering the best outdoor standard, in a brilliant 1000-meter duel with Ray E. Dodge of the Illinois A. C. Hahn broke the tape in 2m. 26.2-5s., clipping 31.5s. from the former world's record, made by Dodge in Ray's 1925. The outdoor mark of 26.8-3s. is held by Sven Lundgren of Sweden.

Werner, making a clean sweep of the hurdle series, established a new world record of 7.1-8s. over the 60-yard low hurdles, besides equalling the indoor standard of 6.1-5s. at 50 yards.

**SPECIAL PRIZES AWARDED**

NEW YORK, March 28.—In addition to the three regular prizes of \$2000, \$1500 and \$1000 won by José R. Capablanca, Dr. Alexander Alekhine, and Dr. Emanuel Lasker, respectively, in the international chess masters' tournament, five special prizes were awarded to the best-played games. First prize went to Capablanca for his victory over Spassky, and second to Alekhine for his defense of Marshall, fourth for his victory over Marshall, fourth for a non-prize winner to Dr. Vidmar for winning from Nimzowitsch, and the Brooklyn Central Y. C. fifth for Geller-Oliver. First prize went to the Brooklyn Central Y. C. and Geller-Oliver for Boston; F. Boucher 3 for Rangers; F. Cooper for Boston.

**KELLY LOSES HIS TITLE**

NEW YORK, March 28.—Clifford Kauling of the Brooklyn Central Y. M. C. was the United States four-way handball champion, Saturday, by defeating James Kelly, the New York A. C. veteran, in three straight games in the national tournament at the Brooklyn Central Y. C. Saturday night, 21-18, 21-16, 21-16. Kelly was national champion for three years.

## Lewis, Rutgers, Individual Star

Captures Two Titles in the I. S. A. Swimming Meet in New York Pool

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 28.—L. Lewis, of Rutgers College, won the individual swimming performances of the Intercollegiate Swimming Association, which ended Saturday evening in the pool of the College of the City of New York. Qualifying on Friday for the finals in the events, he won two, and came fourth in the third. He was closely pressed by J. A. House Jr., 28s., Yale, who defeated him in the 50-yard dash, and also won the 150-yard backstroke, with ease. The 100-yard swim, and in the 220-yard swim.

It was the ability to sprint in the last lap that gave Lewis both of his victories. J. W. Bryant '29, Dartmouth, in the first three laps, was the pace-setter, but Lewis won in the final dash. In the first, the two other competitors, Frank Turner '27, Annapolis, J. P. Farley, Fordham, and G. H. Langner '28, Yale University, were the pacemakers in turn, with Lewis coming out on top. In the second, Lewis was the only one to sprint, and won by 10 yards, with Langner second. The latter had made his bid too late, but otherwise swam a fine race.

Langner added a third championship to his Yale list in the 100-yard dash, and a fourth in the 220-yard swim, and was second in the 150-yard backstroke.

In the doubles, which preceded the singles final, which preceded the singles final, the Frenchmen were simply invincible. Their opponents, Francis T. Hunter and Dr. George T. King, were helpless before the net play of the Frenchmen, who won the hundred drives of Hunter with ease.

Only an occasional clever shot by King prevented an easy won by France. The score was 7-5, 6-3, 6-3.

In the doubles, which preceded the singles final, which preceded the singles final, the Frenchmen were simply invincible. Their opponents, Francis T. Hunter and Dr. George T. King, were helpless before the net play of the Frenchmen, who won the hundred drives of Hunter with ease.

Only an occasional clever shot by King prevented an easy won by France. The score was 7-5, 6-3, 6-3.

In the doubles, which preceded the singles final, which preceded the singles final, the Frenchmen were simply invincible. Their opponents, Francis T. Hunter and Dr. George T. King, were helpless before the net play of the Frenchmen, who won the hundred drives of Hunter with ease.

Only an occasional clever shot by King prevented an easy won by France. The score was 7-5, 6-3, 6-3.

In the doubles, which preceded the singles final, which preceded the singles final, the Frenchmen were simply invincible. Their opponents, Francis T. Hunter and Dr. George T. King, were helpless before the net play of the Frenchmen, who won the hundred drives of Hunter with ease.

Only an occasional clever shot by King prevented an easy won by France. The score was 7-5, 6-3, 6-3.

In the doubles, which preceded the singles final, which preceded the singles final, the Frenchmen were simply invincible. Their opponents, Francis T. Hunter and Dr. George T. King, were helpless before the net play of the Frenchmen, who won the hundred drives of Hunter with ease.

Only an occasional clever shot by King prevented an easy won by France. The score was 7-5, 6-3, 6-3.

In the doubles, which preceded the singles final, which preceded the singles final, the Frenchmen were simply invincible. Their opponents, Francis T. Hunter and Dr. George T. King, were helpless before the net play of the Frenchmen, who won the hundred drives of Hunter with ease.

Only an occasional clever shot by King prevented an easy won by France. The score was 7-5, 6-3, 6-3.

In the doubles, which preceded the singles final, which preceded the singles final, the Frenchmen were simply invincible. Their opponents, Francis T. Hunter and Dr. George T. King, were helpless before the net play of the Frenchmen, who won the hundred drives of Hunter with ease.

Only an occasional clever shot by King prevented an easy won by France. The score was 7-5, 6-3, 6-3.

In the doubles, which preceded the singles final, which preceded the singles final, the Frenchmen were simply invincible. Their opponents, Francis T. Hunter and Dr. George T. King, were helpless before the net play of the Frenchmen, who won the hundred drives of Hunter with ease.

Only an occasional clever shot by King prevented an easy won by France. The score was 7-5, 6-3, 6-3.

In the doubles, which preceded the singles final, which preceded the singles final, the Frenchmen were simply invincible. Their opponents, Francis T. Hunter and Dr. George T. King, were helpless before the net play of the Frenchmen, who won the hundred drives of Hunter with ease.

Only an occasional clever shot by King prevented an easy won by France. The score was 7-5, 6-3, 6-3.

In the doubles, which preceded the singles final, which preceded the singles final, the Frenchmen were simply invincible. Their opponents, Francis T. Hunter and Dr. George T. King, were helpless before the net play of the Frenchmen, who won the hundred drives of Hunter with ease.

Only an occasional clever shot by King prevented an easy won by France. The score was 7-5, 6-3, 6-3.

In the doubles, which preceded the singles final, which preceded the singles final, the Frenchmen were simply invincible. Their opponents, Francis T. Hunter and Dr. George T. King, were helpless before the net play of the Frenchmen, who won the hundred drives of Hunter with ease.

Only an occasional clever shot by King prevented an easy won by France. The score was 7-5, 6-3, 6-3.

In the doubles, which preceded the singles final, which preceded the singles final, the Frenchmen were simply invincible. Their opponents, Francis T. Hunter and Dr. George T. King, were helpless before the net play of the Frenchmen, who won the hundred drives of Hunter with ease.

Only an occasional clever shot by King prevented an easy won by France. The score was 7-5, 6-3, 6-3.

In the doubles, which preceded the singles final, which preceded the singles final, the Frenchmen were simply invincible. Their opponents, Francis T. Hunter and Dr. George T. King, were helpless before the net play of the Frenchmen, who won the hundred drives of Hunter with ease.

Only an occasional clever shot by King prevented an easy won by France. The score was 7-5, 6-3, 6-3.

In the doubles, which preceded the singles final, which preceded the singles final, the Frenchmen were simply invincible. Their opponents, Francis T. Hunter and Dr. George T. King, were helpless before the net play of the Frenchmen, who won the hundred drives of Hunter with ease.

Only an occasional clever shot by King prevented an easy won by France. The score was 7-5, 6-3, 6-3.

## MICHIGAN CONCEDED TO HAVE BEST TEAM EVER DISPLAYED

Swimming Squad Carries Off Intercollegiate Conference Honors by a Wide Margin of Points—Minnesota Is Second

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 28.—Michigan, which ended Saturday evening in the pool of the College of the City of New York, qualifying on Friday for the finals in the events, was two, and came fourth in the third. He was closely pressed by J. A. House Jr., 28s., Yale, who defeated him in the 50-yard dash, and also won the 150-yard backstroke, with ease. The 100-yard swim, and in the 220-yard swim.

It was the ability to sprint in the last lap that gave Lewis both of his victories. J. W. Bryant '29, Dartmouth, in the first three laps, was the pace-setter, but Lewis won in the final dash. In the first, the two other competitors, Frank Turner '27, Annapolis, J. P. Farley, Fordham, and G. H. Langner '28, Yale University, were the pacemakers in turn, with Lewis coming out on top. In the second, Lewis was the only one to sprint, and won by 10 yards, with Langner second. The latter had made his bid too late, but otherwise swam a fine race.

Langner added a third championship to his Yale list in the 100-yard dash, and a fourth in the 220-yard swim, and was second in the 150-yard backstroke.

In the doubles, which preceded the singles final, which preceded the singles final, the Frenchmen were simply invincible. Their opponents, Francis T. Hunter and Dr. George T. King, were helpless before the net play of the Frenchmen, who won the hundred drives of Hunter with ease.

Only an occasional clever shot by King prevented an easy won by France. The score was 7-5, 6-3, 6-3.

In the doubles, which preceded the singles final, which preceded the singles final, the Frenchmen were simply invincible. Their opponents, Francis T. Hunter and Dr. George T. King, were helpless before the net play of the Frenchmen, who won the hundred drives of Hunter with ease.

Only an occasional clever shot by King prevented an easy won by France. The score was 7-5, 6-3, 6-3.

In the doubles, which preceded the singles final, which preceded the singles final, the Frenchmen were simply invincible. Their opponents, Francis T. Hunter and Dr. George T. King, were helpless before the net play of the Frenchmen, who won the hundred drives of Hunter with ease.

Only an occasional clever shot by King prevented an easy won by France. The score was 7-5, 6-3, 6-3.

In the doubles, which preceded the singles final, which preceded the singles final, the Frenchmen were simply invincible. Their opponents, Francis T. Hunter and Dr. George T. King, were helpless before the net play of the Frenchmen, who won the hundred drives of Hunter with ease.

Only an occasional clever shot by King prevented an easy won by France. The score was 7-5, 6-3, 6-3.

In the doubles, which preceded the singles final, which preceded the singles final, the Frenchmen were simply invincible. Their opponents, Francis T. Hunter and Dr. George T. King, were helpless before the net play of the Frenchmen, who won the hundred drives of Hunter with ease.

Only an occasional clever shot by King prevented an easy won by France. The score was 7-5, 6-3, 6-3.

In the doubles, which preceded the singles final, which preceded the singles final, the Frenchmen were simply invincible. Their opponents, Francis T. Hunter and Dr. George T. King, were helpless before the net play of the Frenchmen, who won the hundred drives of Hunter with ease.

Only an occasional clever shot by King prevented an easy won by France. The score was 7-5, 6-3, 6-3.

In the doubles, which preceded the singles final, which preceded the singles final, the Frenchmen were simply invincible. Their opponents, Francis T. Hunter and Dr. George T. King, were helpless before the net play of the Frenchmen, who won the hundred drives of Hunter with ease.

Only an occasional clever shot by King prevented an easy won by France. The score was 7-5, 6-3, 6-3.

In the doubles, which preceded the singles final, which preceded the singles final, the Frenchmen were simply invincible. Their opponents, Francis T. Hunter and Dr. George T. King, were helpless before the net play of the Frenchmen, who won the hundred drives of Hunter with ease.

Only an occasional clever shot by King prevented an easy won by France. The score was 7-5, 6-3, 6-3.

In the doubles, which preceded the singles final, which preceded the singles final, the Frenchmen were simply invincible. Their opponents, Francis T. Hunter and Dr. George T. King, were helpless before the net play of the Frenchmen, who won the hundred drives of Hunter with ease.

## THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

## Milly-Molly-Mandy Goes to a Fête

By JOYCE BRISLEY

ONCE upon a time, while Milly-Molly-Mandy was shopping in the village for Mother, she saw a poster on a board outside Mr. Blunt's corn shop. So she stopped to read it, and found that there was to be a fête held in the playing-field, with sports and competitions for children, and other things for grown-ups. And while she was reading, Billy Blunt looked out of the shop door.

Milly-Molly-Mandy said: "Hello, Billy!"

And Billy Blunt grinned and said: "Hello, Milly-Molly-Mandy!" and he came and looked at the poster too.

"When's the fête to be?" said Milly-Molly-Mandy, and Billy pointed with his toe to the date. And then he pointed to the words, "Hundred-yard races, three-legged races, etc." and said: "I'm going in for them."

"Are you?" said Milly-Molly-Mandy, and began to be interested. She thought a fête would be quite fun, and decided to ask Mother when she got home if she might go to it. A day or two later, as Milly-Molly-Mandy was swinging on the meadow-gate after school, she saw some running along in the middle of the road in a very steady, business-like fashion. And who should it be but Billy Blunt.

"Hello, Billy! Where're you going?" said Milly-Molly-Mandy.

Billy Blunt slowed up and wiped his forehead, panting. "I'm getting into training," said Billy Blunt, "for the races."

Getting into Training

Milly-Molly-Mandy thought that was a very good idea.

"I'm going to do some running every day," said Billy Blunt, "till the fête."

Milly-Molly-Mandy was sure Billy Blunt would win.

And then Billy Blunt asked if Milly-Molly-Mandy could count minutes, because it would be nice to have someone to time his running sometimes. Milly-Molly-Mandy couldn't, because she had never tried. But after that she practiced counting minutes with the kitchen clock, till she got to know just about how fast to count 60, and that was almost exactly the next minute.

And the next day Billy Blunt stood right at one end of the meadow, by the nice white cottage with the thatched roof where Milly-Molly-Mandy lived, and Milly-Molly-Mandy stood at the other end. And when Billy Blunt shouted "GO!" and began running, Milly-Molly-Mandy shut her eyes tight so that she wouldn't think of anything else and began counting steadily. And Billy Blunt started her side in just over a minute and a half. They did it several times, but

Billy Blunt couldn't manage to do it in less time.

After that they tied their ankles together (Billy Blunt's left and Milly-Molly-Mandy's right) with Billy Blunt's scarf, and practiced running with three legs across the field. It was such fun, and Milly-Molly-Mandy shouted with laughter sometimes because they just couldn't help falling over. But Billy Blunt was rather solemn and very keen to do it properly—though even he couldn't keep from letting out a laugh, now and then, when they got very entangled.

By the time of the fête, Billy Blunt was little more than a minute, and their three-legged running was really quite good, so they were full of hope for winning some prizes in the sports.

The day of the fête was nice and fine, even if not very warm. But, as Billy Blunt said, it was just as well to have it a bit cool for the sports. As it was bank-holiday, nearly everybody in the village turned up, paying their sixpences at the gate, and admiring the flags, and saying "Hello!" or "How-do-you-do!" to each other.

Milly-Molly-Mandy went with her Father and Mother and Grandpa and little-friend-Susan. And little-friend-Susan was there, with her mother, who was also looking after Miss Muggins' niece, Jilly (as Miss Muggins didn't care much for the sports). And Mr. Jakes, the postman, was there with his wife; and the blacksmith, in his Sunday suit.

"Hello, Billy! Where're you going?" said Milly-Molly-Mandy.

Billy Blunt slowed up and wiped his forehead, panting. "I'm getting into training," said Billy Blunt, "for the races."

Milly-Molly-Mandy was sure Billy Blunt would win.

And then Billy Blunt asked if Milly-Molly-Mandy could count minutes, because it would be nice to have someone to time his running sometimes. Milly-Molly-Mandy couldn't, because she had never tried. But after that she practiced counting minutes with the kitchen clock, till she got to know just about how fast to count 60, and that was almost exactly the next minute.

And the next day Billy Blunt stood right at one end of the meadow, by the nice white cottage with the thatched roof where Milly-Molly-Mandy lived, and Milly-Molly-Mandy stood at the other end. And when Billy Blunt shouted "GO!" and began running, Milly-Molly-Mandy shut her eyes tight so that she wouldn't think of anything else and began counting steadily. And Billy Blunt started her side in just over a minute and a half. They did it several times, but



A Man Tied Their Ankles, and Shouted "GO!" and Off They All Started.

## How Our Kitty Was Named

but Billy Blunt pulled off the string round their ankles in a great hurry and disappeared, and Milly-Molly-Mandy had to take his box of chocolates for him, as well as her own.

Then there was the hundred-yards race for boys. There was one rather shabbily dressed stranger boy who had stood looking on at all the games, so Father asked him if he didn't want to join in. And he said he hadn't any money. So Father paid for him to join in the race, and he looked so pleased!

A man shouted "GO!" and off went all the boys in a mass—and how they did run! (Milly-Molly-Mandy was so excited she had to keep jumping up and down.) But Billy Blunt presently got a little bit ahead of the others. (Milly-Molly-Mandy held her breath.) And when he got a little bit further, and so did the shabby boy—not so far as Billy Blunt, and then Billy Blunt saw him out of the corner of his eye as he ran, and then the race was over and the stranger boy had won. And he got a striped tie of toffee.

Add Billy Blunt grinned at the stranger boy who looked so happy hugging his tie of toffee, and asked him his name, and where he lived, and would he come and practice racing with him in the meadow next Saturday.

The next day, as Milly-Molly-Mandy and Billy Blunt and one or two others were coming home from school, they saw a big man with a suitcase waiting at the cross-roads for the bus, which went every hour into the town. And just as the bus came in sight, the man's hat blew away down the road, over such a distance. The man looked for a moment as if he didn't know what to do; and then he caught sight of it. "We'd better find out where it belongs."

"Well, you should have seen Ned's face!" Seemed to me," he said, "that we could at least give it some breakfast!" That changed everything, and they all set to work and broke up some bread, poured a little warm water over it and then covered it with milk. You should have seen that little kitten eat!"

Well, you should have seen Ned's face! "Seems to me," he said, "that we could at least give it some breakfast!" That changed everything, and they all set to work and broke up some bread, poured a little warm water over it and then covered it with milk. You should have seen that little kitten eat!"

Well, you should have seen Ned's face! "Seems to me," he said, "that we could at least give it some breakfast!" That changed everything, and they all set to work and broke up some bread, poured a little warm water over it and then covered it with milk. You should have seen that little kitten eat!"

The editor would also like to thank Mrs. M. Margaret S. Robert E. Raymond D., and Jacqueline E. for their letters. Raymond and Jacqueline would like to receive letters.

Dear Editor:

I am writing to tell you how much I enjoy reading the Monitor. I love the Monday Children's Page. I do think there are such nice stories in it.

I am shortly going across the world to live for a time in New Zealand. Do how I shall be able to get the Monitor there. Do you think I shall? I am 8 years old now.

Margaret Frances Winifred S.

[Yes, Margaret, the Monitor goes sailing to New Zealand, too.—Ed.]

Ochre River, Man., Canada

I like Snubs, Waddles, the Sunset Stories, The Children's Page, and Our Young Folks' Page very much. I cut out Sunset Stories and Snubs, and send them to the Red Cross Hospital.

I have a black cat for a pet. His name is Nigger. Jessie R.

Dallas, Texas

Dear Editor:

I read the Monitor every day. I like it very much. Snubs is very cute, isn't he? I wish there would be another Milly-Molly-Mandy story. I like to go to school. I want to be an author when I grow up. I am 7 years old. Bert B.

[Here is another Milly-Molly-Mandy story. Bert—Ed.]

Tokio, North Dakota

Dear Editor:

I have wanted to write and tell you how much we all enjoy the Monitor. My brothers and sisters and I love to read the letters in the Mail Bag, and we do so enjoy the stories in the Children's and Young Folks' pages.

My older sister and brother use the Current Events in school, and the others in their room like them too.

We move out to the farm in the summer and have so much fun with the little kittens, calves, colts, pigs, etc.

I am 10 years old, and would like to write to some little girl, and so

suppose happened? The other kitten, who was about twice as big as the tiny one, came over and sat beside the tiger kitten, laid one soft white paw very gently over the little one's neck and washed and washed it until the kitten was as clean as clean could be. Then they both went to sleep side by side. And the Browns all said almost in one voice, "We'll call her 'Pretty Ma' because she is like mother to the little tiger kitten."

And she was always the same kind

mother, even waiting for the little kitten to come, before she would touch the milk that had been put down for them.

At last they moved to a town

where they expected to stay for a long time, so when a friend offered them a lovely kitten, Mother said they might have it.

Oh, how they all loved that kitten! She was white and buff and Maltese, and kept herself sweet and clean, even her pretty white feet.

But strange to say, this kitten was a member of the Brown family two weeks before the Browns could agree upon a suitable name for her; and then it all came about in a very easy, natural way.

Ned, the youngest of the Browns, was carrying the kitten one morning, carrying on the tiny tiger kitten you can imagine. It must have strayed away from its home, for it had been out all the night in a thunder shower, and was very wet and dirty and hungry.

Then the Browns (and Mother, too) all began to talk at once, and this is what they said: "What shall we do with it?" "We have one kitten already." "Perhaps our kitty won't like it." "Perhaps she won't be kind to it." "We'd better find out where it belongs."

"Well, you should have seen Ned's face!" Seemed to me," he said, "that we could at least give it some breakfast!" That changed everything, and they all set to work and broke up some bread, poured a little warm water over it and then covered it with milk. You should have seen that little kitten eat!"

Well, you should have seen Ned's face! "Seems to me," he said, "that we could at least give it some breakfast!" That changed everything, and they all set to work and broke up some bread, poured a little warm water over it and then covered it with milk. You should have seen that little kitten eat!"

The next day, as Milly-Molly-Mandy and Billy Blunt and one or two others were coming home from school, they saw a big man with a suitcase waiting at the cross-roads for the bus, which went every hour into the town. And just as the bus came in sight, the man's hat blew away down the road, over such a distance. The man looked for a moment as if he didn't know what to do; and then he caught sight of it. "We'd better find out where it belongs."

"Well, you should have seen Ned's face!" Seemed to me," he said, "that we could at least give it some breakfast!" That changed everything, and they all set to work and broke up some bread, poured a little warm water over it and then covered it with milk. You should have seen that little kitten eat!"

Well, you should have seen Ned's face! "Seems to me," he said, "that we could at least give it some breakfast!" That changed everything, and they all set to work and broke up some bread, poured a little warm water over it and then covered it with milk. You should have seen that little kitten eat!"

The editor would also like to thank Mrs. M. Margaret S. Robert E. Raymond D., and Jacqueline E. for their letters. Raymond and Jacqueline would like to receive letters.

Dear Editor:

I am writing to tell you how much

I enjoy reading the Monitor. I love

the Monday Children's Page. I do

think there are such nice stories in

it.

I am shortly going across the

world to live for a time in New Zealand.

Do how I shall be able to

get the Monitor there. Do you

think I shall? I am 8 years old now.

Margaret Frances Winifred S.

[Yes, Margaret, the Monitor goes

sailing to New Zealand, too.—Ed.]

Ochre River, Man., Canada

I like Snubs, Waddles, the Sunset

Stories, The Children's Page, and Our

Young Folks' Page very much. I cut

out Sunset Stories and Snubs, and

send them to the Red Cross Hospital.

I have a black cat for a pet. His

name is Nigger. Jessie R.

Dallas, Texas

Dear Editor:

I have wanted to write and tell

you how much we all enjoy the

Monitor. My brothers and sisters

and I love to read the letters in the

Mail Bag, and we do so enjoy the

stories in the Children's and Young

Folks' pages.

My older sister and brother use

the Current Events in school, and

the others in their room like them

too.

We move out to the farm in the

summer and have so much fun with

the little kittens, calves, colts,

pigs, etc.

I am 10 years old, and would like

to write to some little girl, and so



## STEEL TRADE HAS STEADY IMPROVEMENT

Volume of Orders Rising  
Big Demand for Structural  
—Pig Iron Use Gaining

NEW YORK, March 28 (Special)—Steady improvement is being attained in the steel industry. The volume of orders has been larger the second half of the month than the first.

For the first time in years the United States Steel Corporation is working at what is regarded as full theoretical capacity in its open-hearth and Bessemer departments, though the production of finished steel is perhaps 10 percent less than in March.

It is highly possible that for the industry as a whole the March rate of production will exceed that of March, 1926, which had been a record for all time. The rise of United States steel is common to the highest for all time showing the condition of the public of the present good conditions for the leading steel maker.

**Heavy Structural Demand**

New work coming out for the fabricated structural steel shops aggregates the largest for any one week in years. There are 24 new undertakings involving 10,000 tons or more of steel each, which is just double what is considered normal.

The largest calls for 40,000 tons for a wholesale store for Marshall Field & Co., Chicago. For a bridge over the Mississippi River at St. Louis, 12,000 tons will be needed. The Daily News building at Chicago will require 11,000 tons of building steel.

Awards of fabricated steel for the week before last were 20,000 tons compared with 45,000 tons the previous week. Each time that the average dwindle to a low total, the situation is offset by a tremendous tonnage of new work appearing.

Steel makers are again talking high prices. With the proposed strike less than a week off, it is believed that sentiment will change, consumers anticipating needs longer into the future in case that steel becomes scarce and prices go higher.

A few price changes have been made but no reduction. Some makers as usual weak concessions of as much as \$3 a ton having been made from official prices.

Bars and plates have sold in rare instances at 45¢ a pound. Pittsburgh has a reduction of 5¢ a ton. Pennsylvania Railroad will open bids on about 25,000 tons of steel for second quarter delivery on Wednesday.

**Some Price Advances**

Exceptions to the price cutting have been diamond floor plates and pig iron. Extras on the former have been advanced from 16¢ a ton to 20¢. The iron maker is also firmer, though actual markings up are difficult to recall.

Steel jobbers at New York are still flooded with business. Demand for plates and blue-annealed sheets lead the call for structural steels is also keen.

Pig iron production is increasing, and there will probably have been an increase of about eight active furnaces during March. The recent buyout movement has about come to an end.

The largest recent purchase in the East involved 5,000 tons for these plants for the Central Foundry Company. The Pittsburgh-Rand Company has completed a deal for 10,000 tons or more. During March about 600,000 tons of pig iron were sold throughout the country, with the Cleveland district getting the lion's share.

The minimum price at Buffalo has been advanced to 45¢ a ton, but in the same time the schedule has been issued late in the month, specifying 3500 freight cars for the New York Central, comprising 1500 gondola cars, 1000 hopper cars and 1000 box cars.

Makers of large rivets have advanced their prices 5¢ a ton, but at the same time the schedule has been revised, providing for an actual reduction in some sizes.

The automobile makers are ordering greater quantities of steel, with the exception of Ford Motor Company. In this instance new models are being prepared, and the specifications for the size for these have not yet been determined.

The oil companies are not yet buying steel for drilling purposes because of the low prices of oil products. However, there is naturally a better call for steel for storage tanks involving steel plates.

The gas companies are very active purchasers of steel pipe for the extension of their networks on the part of makers of service companies and tractors are increasing.

**Non-Ferrous Markets**

The tendency in the non-ferrous metals has been toward lower prices. Copper was reduced 4¢ a pound; lead came down \$4 a ton, tin lost 3¢ a pound, zinc was reduced \$1 a ton.

Copper sold lower at 13¢ a pound when a customer became hungry for business, and the price, though there have been mild spurts of buying for export. Copper Exporters, Inc., maintained their price at 16.6¢ c. i. f. European ports all week.

The American Smelting & Refining Company made two reductions of \$2 a ton each in the price of lead, the final price having been 7.45¢ a pound. New York, which is \$1 a ton above the low level of the year. Lead consumers are rather overstocked with the metal.

Zinc sales were brisk early in the week with some sales of 1000 tons each, but the market turned extremely dull at the close. This has been in poor demand and prompt supplies are overabundant.

**NORTH AMERICAN CO. EXPANSION**

NEW YORK, March 28 (Special)—Stockholders of the North American Company will meet April 1 on a proposed increase in common stock from \$1,000,000 share to \$1,000,000 share. The stock is proposed to raise the redemption price of the preferred from \$52.50 a share to \$55.

**KELSEY WHEEL COMPANY, INC.**

Kelsey Wheel Company, Inc., for the year ended Dec. 31, 1926, shows net of \$308,324 after expenses and federal taxes, equivalent to \$35.07 a share on a \$500,000 common stock. The company has a net of \$1,257,284, or \$11.99 a share, in 1925.

**AMERICAN SAFETY RAIL**

American Safety Rail Corp. reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1926, net of \$1,014,845 after depreciation, federal taxes, equivalent to \$35.07 a share on a \$500,000 common stock. The company has a net of \$1,068,716 or \$15.40 a share in 1925.

## STOCK MARKET PRICE RANGE OF LEADING CITIES

For the Week Ended March 26, 1927

### CHICAGO

Sales High Low Last Chg

15100 Adams Roy. 9 81/2 77/8 1/2

150 All Am Rad. 9 81/2 77/8 1/2

15 Am Multipl. 19 1/2 19 1/2 1/2

15 Am Shipbds. 84 84 84 1/2

207 Am Sts'ns 3 31/2 31/2 1/2

150 Am Sts'ns A' 3 31/2 31/2 1/2

1200 Am Sts'ns B' 3 31/2 31/2 1/2

150 Am Sts'ns C' 3 31/2 31/2 1/2

150 Am Sts'ns D' 3 31/2 31/2 1/2

150 Am Sts'ns E' 3 31/2 31/2 1/2

150 Am Sts'ns F' 3 31/2 31/2 1/2

150 Am Sts'ns G' 3 31/2 31/2 1/2

150 Am Sts'ns H' 3 31/2 31/2 1/2

150 Am Sts'ns I' 3 31/2 31/2 1/2

150 Am Sts'ns J' 3 31/2 31/2 1/2

150 Am Sts'ns K' 3 31/2 31/2 1/2

150 Am Sts'ns L' 3 31/2 31/2 1/2

150 Am Sts'ns M' 3 31/2 31/2 1/2

150 Am Sts'ns N' 3 31/2 31/2 1/2

150 Am Sts'ns O' 3 31/2 31/2 1/2

150 Am Sts'ns P' 3 31/2 31/2 1/2

150 Am Sts'ns Q' 3 31/2 31/2 1/2

150 Am Sts'ns R' 3 31/2 31/2 1/2

150 Am Sts'ns S' 3 31/2 31/2 1/2

150 Am Sts'ns T' 3 31/2 31/2 1/2

150 Am Sts'ns U' 3 31/2 31/2 1/2

150 Am Sts'ns V' 3 31/2 31/2 1/2

150 Am Sts'ns W' 3 31/2 31/2 1/2

150 Am Sts'ns X' 3 31/2 31/2 1/2

150 Am Sts'ns Y' 3 31/2 31/2 1/2

150 Am Sts'ns Z' 3 31/2 31/2 1/2

150 Am Sts'ns A 3 31/2 31/2 1/2

150 Am Sts'ns B 3 31/2 31/2 1/2

150 Am Sts'ns C 3 31/2 31/2 1/2

150 Am Sts'ns D 3 31/2 31/2 1/2

150 Am Sts'ns E 3 31/2 31/2 1/2

150 Am Sts'ns F 3 31/2 31/2 1/2

150 Am Sts'ns G 3 31/2 31/2 1/2

150 Am Sts'ns H 3 31/2 31/2 1/2

150 Am Sts'ns I 3 31/2 31/2 1/2

150 Am Sts'ns J 3 31/2 31/2 1/2

150 Am Sts'ns K 3 31/2 31/2 1/2

150 Am Sts'ns L 3 31/2 31/2 1/2

150 Am Sts'ns M 3 31/2 31/2 1/2

150 Am Sts'ns N 3 31/2 31/2 1/2

150 Am Sts'ns O 3 31/2 31/2 1/2

150 Am Sts'ns P 3 31/2 31/2 1/2

150 Am Sts'ns Q 3 31/2 31/2 1/2

150 Am Sts'ns R 3 31/2 31/2 1/2

150 Am Sts'ns S 3 31/2 31/2 1/2

150 Am Sts'ns T 3 31/2 31/2 1/2

150 Am Sts'ns U 3 31/2 31/2 1/2

150 Am Sts'ns V 3 31/2 31/2 1/2

150 Am Sts'ns W 3 31/2 31/2 1/2

150 Am Sts'ns X 3 31/2 31/2 1/2

150 Am Sts'ns Y 3 31/2 31/2 1/2

150 Am Sts'ns Z 3 31/2 31/2 1/2

150 Am Sts'ns A 3 31/2 31/2 1/2

150 Am Sts'ns B 3 31/2 31/2 1/2

150 Am Sts'ns C 3 31/2 31/2 1/2

150 Am Sts'ns D 3 31/2 31/2 1/2

150 Am Sts'ns E 3 31/2 31/2 1/2

150 Am Sts'ns F 3 31/2 31/2 1/2

150 Am Sts'ns G 3 31/2 31/2 1/2

150 Am Sts'ns H 3 31/2 31/2 1/2

150 Am Sts'ns I 3 31/2 31/2 1/2

150 Am Sts'ns J 3 31/2 31/2 1/2

150 Am Sts'ns K 3 31/2 31/2 1/2

150 Am Sts'ns L 3 31/2 31/2 1/2

150 Am Sts'ns M 3 31/2 31/2 1/2

150 Am Sts'ns N 3 31/2 31/2 1/2

150 Am Sts'ns O 3 31/2 31/2 1/2

150 Am Sts'ns P 3 31/2 31/2 1/2

150 Am Sts'ns Q 3 31/2 31/2 1/2

150 Am Sts'ns R 3 31/2 31/2 1/2

150 Am Sts'ns S 3 31/2 31/2 1/2

150 Am Sts'ns T 3 31/2 31/2 1/2

150 Am Sts'ns U 3 31/2 31/2 1/2

150 Am Sts'ns V 3 31/2 31/2 1/2

150 Am Sts'ns W 3 31/2 31/2 1/2

150 Am Sts'ns X 3 31/2 31/2 1/2

150 Am Sts'ns Y 3 31/2 31/2 1/2

150 Am Sts'ns Z 3 31/2 31/2 1/2

15

## PRESENT RADIO STATION MAY BE CONTINUED

Radiocasters and Manufacturers Offer Possible Solution to Problem

**NEW YORK.** March 28 (AP)—Re-assignment of radio wavelengths can be accomplished within 60 days without disrupting any of the 733 existing stations in the United States, it was announced yesterday by the National Association of Broadcasters and the Radio Manufacturers' Association. A plan to bring about this result has been drafted by the two associations and will be presented at a hearing to be held in Washington Tuesday by the Federal Radio Control Commission.

Preliminary assignment of six exclusive wavelengths to Canada, the associations said, will take care of at least six major stations in the Dominion. In addition it was pointed out the Canadians for two years have shared time on 12 other wavelengths and it is proposed to add four channels to this number. It is claimed that these 16 shared wavelengths will be sufficient to accommodate all of Canada's 86 stations under their existing power.

On the American shore of these sixteen channels, the associations said, it is possible to accommodate the 36 stations of 500-watt power located in the southern part of the United States and also take care of 150 of the American 50-watt stations without working a hardship on any of them. This would leave 73 exclusive channels for the remaining 547 American stations.

Twenty-two of these channels would be used for the 139 existing stations of 500 watts, an average of six stations per wavelength, considering power and geographical location. The association said this "can in all probability be well worked out." This would leave 51 channels to accommodate the 113 American stations now operating on 1000 watts or more, an average of a little better than two stations per channel, which the plan said presents a hopeful situation.

In the opinion of the associations, this plan not only would eliminate radio-teaching interference, but it would furnish the basis for working out a national program and take care of other problems that arise as the industry develops and conditions change.

## COLLEGE AFLOAT VISITS GREECE

University Rector Felicitates Tourists on Idealism of America

**ATHENS** (Special Correspondence)—The recent arrival of an American floating university on the Rhine opens a new path in educational methods and systems in the Orient.

The Eleftherion Vima, writing in a humorous strain, says: "The arrival of a transatlantic liner full of tourists in Phaleron harbor is quite an ordinary event. But the appearance of a moving, floating university in the country where a university is the last thing in the imagination is indeed somewhat strange. Five hundred American students of both sexes decided to take a trip to the poor districts of the great spheric town called the Earth. Every one paid \$2500 to some company, put so much more into his or her pocket in the form of a check, and the floating university was ready to weigh anchor.

"Within its halls, the students assemble while the ship sails on, and listen to their professors, exactly as if they were treading on the firm ground of their country. But this does not mean that there is no room for a jazz band or for a Charleston. The political régime in force on the floating state is of course republican. The students have their chamber of deputies and their government, their professors, their congress, and their veto.

The hearty reception given by the Greek University in its beautiful hall in honor of the American guests, and the speeches of welcome uttered on this occasion, showed how much the idea of a floating university was appreciated. The rector of the Greek university, in welcoming the students said: "We thank you for your visit and regret very keenly that your stay in our midst is so short. We only hope that you will carry away with you not merely pleasant impressions of the physical charms of our land and inspiring memories of the eternal monuments of Greece's ancient glory, but also a lasting impressing of our profound admiration for the attainments of your scholars and for the lofty idealism of the American people."

An American replying on behalf of his countrymen said that in coming to Greece they felt quite at home on account of their familiarity with the geniuses who had made Greece great and powerful. Socrates, Plato, Aristotle, Pericles and a plethora of men of thought have become household names to the American student and professor. Moreover, he added, we owe the idea of having a floating university to the Greek. It was the Greek teacher and philosopher who carried his school to the street and open places to instruct the public in general.

### GIFT TO SCOTTISH EDITOR

**EDINBURGH** (Special Correspondence)—At a recent meeting of the Royal Scottish Arboricultural Society, Sir Hugh Shaw Stewart, the new president of the society, presented Dr. A. Borthwick, professor of forestry in Aberdeen University, with a writing table and chair as a testimony of respect and gratitude for his services to the society as honorary editor of transactions, the official paper of the society, for 15 years.

The table and chair were made in Edinburgh from Scots-grown lumber. Sir John Stirling Maxwell, in paying a high tribute to Dr. Borthwick, said he had been to an extraordinary degree the center of forestry in Scotland for many years.



### Golden Rule

Vancouver, B. C.  
Special Correspondence

TEACHER of foreign languages was suddenly obliged to give up her work and leave town for several months. When she returned and was ready to take up her work again, her first thought went to those pupils whom she had been forced to leave in the middle of their studies, and she called on them.

Most of them, she found to her surprise, had continued their work with other teachers and were doing well. One of them, however, was found at a standstill. Her parents explained that, owing to financial difficulties, they had been unable to have the girl continue her studies and that they still were in the same position.

The teacher then asked to be permitted to continue to teach her now gratuitously. After some hesitation and only when they realized that the teacher still would consider herself the debtor were she allowed to straighten out in her own heart the disappointment and regret caused by the interruption of her work, the parents gratefully accepted her proposition and work happily began.

The teacher who had made her home in a new district where she was practically unknown was much in need of work, but in a very short time, both directly and indirectly through the very girl who was being taught gratuitously, a number of new pupils came to her. Thus was it proved once more that obeying the Golden Rule in whatever kind of business one may be engaged brings its own reward.

### ILLINOIS SEEKS BETTER JUSTICE

Fund of \$100,000 Provided for State Survey to Aid Move to Curb Crime

#### Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 28—To get down to the roots of the crime problem in Chicago and the State of Illinois as a whole, a survey of the administration of justice is to be made in every judicial district of the state within the coming year, the Illinois Association for Criminal Justice announces. A fund of \$100,000 has been given by the Industrial Club of Chicago to finance the undertaking.

This is the first survey of the kind to be made in Illinois, said Rush C. Butler, president of the association. Similar studies have been made for the city of New York and Cleveland and with marked success for the State of Minnesota, he noted.

#### HELP WANTED—MEN

DRAGHTSMAN, thoroughgoing with detective styles as applied to men in business, stable, capable, acting as assistant designer; steady position; highest class work; in applying state experience and industrial knowledge. Box 120, The Christian Science Monitor, 240 East 40th St., N. Y. C.

POSITION open for a bright young man with fairly good education, about 21 years old, who would like to learn the fire and automobile insurance business; excellent opportunity with a good future. Address E. S. BOHACHEK, 171 Court St., Rochester, N. Y.

#### HELP WANTED—WOMEN

GIRL take charge child 3½ years including her mother, 322 West 2nd Street, New York. Box 8500, Apt. 4-F, New York.

#### SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

YOUNG woman, experienced secretary, wishes summer engagement; travel country. YOSE, 142 East 27th Street, N. Y. C.

#### EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ALBERTA SMITH EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

Montgomery, Pa., and Philadelphia, Pa.

JOHN SMITH EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

15 Park Row, N. Y. C., Suite 1400, March 22.

HENNETT WILLIAMS AGENT

HIGH GRADE COMMERCIAL BUREAU

15 East 40th St., N. Y. C.

BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

MARY F. KINGSTON

11 JOHN ST., N. Y. C., CORT. 1554

CALDWELL-PENNYTON

15 East 40th St., N. Y. C.—Murray Hill 5125

COURTESY CO-OPERATION

CHARLOTTE GORDON supplies excellent positions, cook, waitress, chamber maid, maid, chauffeur, housekeeper, references required. 152 East 58th St., New York City.

HERBERT AND RANKER, 48 Park 41 St., New York City, Murray Hill 6883—A COMMERCIAL BUREAU, 15 Park Row, N. Y. C., Box 1522.

PERSONAL EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

15 Park Row, N. Y. C., Suite 1400, March 22.

JOSEPH A. SENIOR

18 Park Row, New York City

Tel. Barclay 5420. Permanent office positions for competent men and women.

VOCATIONAL PLACEMENT BUREAU—505

5th Ave., N. Y. C., Suite 303, A. K. OSTRANDER. Desirable positions for high type people.

ACCOUNTANTS

The services of ARTHUR J. PEEL, Consulting Accountant and Simplified Accounting, are now available to Schools, Camps, and Businesses. In addition to Simplified Accounting systems, Full particular furnished request. Box 279, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MULTIGRAPHING

NASH LETTER BUREAU

Multigraphing, Mimeographing, Addressing, Folding, Malling.

150 West 40th Street, New York City

Wisconsin 1168

PERSONAL SERVICE

TAX RETURNS completed, auditing and accounting work of all kinds undertaken, certified reports submitted. AMES NOWELL, C. P. A., Box 3063, Boston, Mass.

WANTED

HIGHEST cash price paid for all kinds antique furniture, dishes, desks, etc. WEB

150 Cambridge St., Boston.

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

## General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 40 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order five lines. Cost of advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.)

### REAL ESTATE

British Columbia Farm  
300 acres. Going concern, on railway in best of districts. Good water supply and orchard land. Ready to market. Owner must sell. Clear title. Cash price \$12,000. Terms \$15,000. CHAMPION AGENCIES, Ltd., P. O. Box 175, New Westminster, B. C.

### HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WOMAN between ages of 25-50 who has education and the desire things of life will and an opportunity here: our work deals with the children. We offer: good pay; meals with large commissions; in every state. See or write MISS MARTIN, 300 N. Michigan Blvd., Room 1060, Chicago, Ill.

Three weeks from train: five minutes from electric: October occupancy: owner leaving town. P. O. Box 810, Boston.

WE are direct importers of art jewelry and individual women sales representatives, full or part time, in all communities; prices of articles, good bargains; business opportunities; no expense incurred; unusually liberal terms offered. E. GREENE HILL, 100 West 4th St., New York.

READING, PA.—For sale, fine residence, 2 bds., 2 baths; all conveniences, 6 rooms, 2 fireplaces, 1,500 ft. frontage. NOLAN REAL ESTATE AGENTS, 322 Washington Street.

CARIBBEAN home for sale, nice chateau and comfortable surroundings, garage, stable, OWNER, 26 Walker St., Cambridge, Mass. Tel. University 9236.

CAPE COD 6-room cottage, furnished, implements, full kitchen, good living room, library, dining room, butler's pantry and kitchen, large sunroom, large closet, sewing room, bathroom, large maid's room with hot and cold water.

Third Floor: One large finished room, two storage rooms. KITCHEN: Laundry, maid's bathroom, separate cellar, furnace with auxiliary heat.

Three weeks from train: five minutes from electric: October occupancy: owner leaving town. P. O. Box 810, Boston.

WE are direct importers of art jewelry and individual women sales representatives, full or part time, in all communities; prices of articles, good bargains; business opportunities; no expense incurred; unusually liberal terms offered. E. GREENE HILL, 100 West 4th St., New York.

READING, PA.—For sale, fine residence, 2 bds., 2 baths; all conveniences, 6 rooms, 2 fireplaces, 1,500 ft. frontage. NOLAN REAL ESTATE AGENTS, 322 Washington Street.

CARIBBEAN home for sale, nice chateau and comfortable surroundings, garage, stable, OWNER, 26 Walker St., Cambridge, Mass. Tel. University 9236.

CAPE COD 6-room cottage, furnished, implements, full kitchen, good living room, library, dining room, butler's pantry and kitchen, large sunroom, large closet, sewing room, bathroom, large maid's room with hot and cold water.

Third Floor: One large finished room, two storage rooms. KITCHEN: Laundry, maid's bathroom, separate cellar, furnace with auxiliary heat.

Three weeks from train: five minutes from electric: October occupancy: owner leaving town. P. O. Box 810, Boston.

WE are direct importers of art jewelry and individual women sales representatives, full or part time, in all communities; prices of articles, good bargains; business opportunities; no expense incurred; unusually liberal terms offered. E. GREENE HILL, 100 West 4th St., New York.

READING, PA.—For sale, fine residence, 2 bds., 2 baths; all conveniences, 6 rooms, 2 fireplaces, 1,500 ft. frontage. NOLAN REAL ESTATE AGENTS, 322 Washington Street.

CARIBBEAN home for sale, nice chateau and comfortable surroundings, garage, stable, OWNER, 26 Walker St., Cambridge, Mass. Tel. University 9236.

CAPE COD 6-room cottage, furnished, implements, full kitchen, good living room, library, dining room, butler's pantry and kitchen, large sunroom, large closet, sewing room, bathroom, large maid's room with hot and cold water.

Third Floor: One large finished room, two storage rooms. KITCHEN: Laundry, maid's bathroom, separate cellar, furnace with auxiliary heat.

Three weeks from train: five minutes from electric: October occupancy: owner leaving town. P. O. Box 810, Boston.

WE are direct importers of art jewelry and individual women sales representatives, full or part time, in all communities; prices of articles, good bargains; business opportunities; no expense incurred; unusually liberal terms offered. E. GREENE HILL, 100 West 4th St., New York.

READING, PA.—For sale, fine residence, 2 bds., 2 baths; all conveniences, 6 rooms, 2 fireplaces, 1,500 ft. frontage. NOLAN REAL ESTATE AGENTS, 322 Washington Street.

CARIBBEAN home for sale, nice chateau and comfortable surroundings, garage, stable, OWNER, 26 Walker St., Cambridge, Mass. Tel. University 9236.

CAPE COD 6-room cottage, furnished, implements, full kitchen, good living room, library, dining room, butler's pantry and kitchen, large sunroom, large closet, sewing room, bathroom, large maid's room with hot and cold water.

Third Floor: One large finished room, two storage rooms. KITCHEN: Laundry, maid's bathroom, separate cellar, furnace with auxiliary heat.

Three weeks from train: five minutes from electric: October occupancy: owner leaving town. P. O. Box 810, Boston.

WE are direct importers of art jewelry and individual women sales representatives, full or part time, in all communities; prices of articles, good bargains; business opportunities; no expense incurred; unusually liberal terms offered. E. GREENE HILL, 100 West 4th St., New York.

READING, PA.—For sale, fine residence, 2 bds., 2 baths; all conveniences, 6 rooms, 2 fireplaces, 1,500 ft. frontage. NOLAN REAL ESTATE AGENTS, 322 Washington Street.

CARIBBEAN home for sale, nice chateau and comfortable surroundings, garage, stable, OWNER, 26 Walker St., Cambridge, Mass. Tel. University 9236.

CAPE COD 6-room cottage, furnished, implements, full kitchen, good living room, library, dining room, butler's pantry and kitchen, large sunroom, large closet, sewing room, bathroom, large maid's room with hot and cold water.

Third Floor: One large finished room, two storage rooms. KITCHEN: Laundry, maid's bathroom, separate cellar, furnace with auxiliary heat.

Three weeks from train: five minutes from electric: October occupancy: owner leaving town. P. O. Box 810, Boston.

&lt;p



# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, MARCH 28, 1927

PUBLISHED BY  
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

## EDITORIALS

### Hungary's Peaceful Policy

AS WAS to be expected, it is a different Hungary, to the country of six months ago, which takes its place among the comity of central European nations today. It is a wiser Hungary, a more vigorous Hungary, a friendlier Hungary. Six months ago, Hungary, among other problems facing it, had still ahead of it the important constitutional change from a single National Assembly to a bicameral Parliament—which transition implied the necessity of elections.

Hungary has now held its elections and established its legislative system of an Upper House and a House of Representatives, the results of the voting giving in both bodies an extremely large majority for the head of the Government, Count Stephen Bethlen. So much is past. And in the economic field this agricultural country is progressing rapidly, consolidating in all departments the work of reconstruction which the League of Nations inaugurated some three years ago with the help of an international loan and a resident Commissioner-General, who remained for two years in the country until the financial stability of the state was complete.

Public and press comments from Prague, Vienna, and Belgrade, since the war, have not been noted for their friendly tone toward Hungary. In some ways, certainly, the criticism of Hungary was justified, but equally sure is it that it was much exaggerated and injudiciously caustic. Hungary was not by any means as black as it was painted, a fact which caused the Hungarians to take exception to the comments from the neighboring capitals. Suspicion remains, apparently, that Hungary must be closely watched, but on the whole the press thermometer of the central European capitals indicates that increasingly better relations with Hungary are the order of the day.

Count Bethlen is the directing genius of Hungary's foreign policy, its Premier and, incidentally, by virtue of the length of time he has held that office—seven years—dean of European premiers. He has not had an easy road. Hungary is not a land which can be ruled with either too weak or too strong a hand. In all fairness to him, one might say that the mistakes committed by Hungary, or in Hungary, these seven years can scarcely be laid at his door. Those who know him say he has been the moderating and the liberal influence in the administration of the country and that he has gone as far in a democratic sense as the situation from time to time during these seven years would allow.

Thus Count Bethlen stands today with a country behind him, with a country resolutely set on putting its house in order, and with a country which desires to be at peace with its neighbors and to achieve what may be its right to ask or expect by treaty and by arbitration, and not by war. Count Bethlen announced some time ago a projected visit to Premier Benito Mussolini to discuss harbor facilities at Flume for Hungarian interests. A ripple of misgivings in the surrounding capitals followed this announcement, for it was suggested that Hungary was lending itself to an Italian plan for diminishing French influence in the Balkans by encircling its ally, Jugoslavia, through special treaties engaged in by Italy on the one side and Albania, Rumania, and now Hungary, on the other.

Before the Finance Committee of the House of Representatives, Count Bethlen took occasion to reassure foreign opinion that, in renewing friendly associations with Italy, Hungary would not "be a tool to any policy the aim of which was the encircling of Jugoslavia." He stated also that it was Hungary's aim to increase in every way possible the good relations with Jugoslavia. This is in line with the direct wishes of the Hungarian people, for their respect for the southern Slav folk is a byword in Budapest.

From Czechoslovakia, also, there are signs lately that the attitude toward Hungary is on a better basis. The Foreign Minister, Dr. Edward Bénes, in a public statement endeavored to dispel the doubts expressed by certain Prague newspapers about Count Bethlen's Rome trip. Dr. Bénes said that an Italo-Hungarian rapprochement for the sake of increasing the commerce between the two nations was quite natural and need cause Czechoslovakia no worry, but was rather to be greeted.

It is Hungary's new hour. It is to be sincerely hoped it will use its fresh opportunities to promote the good will in central Europe which is now so well grounded.

### Power Compacts, East and West

PERHAPS it will be agreed, at the outset, that initiative, along whatever line of purposeful endeavor, tends to develop, as an inevitable accompaniment, first individual, then class, thereafter sectional, and finally a national consciousness. Eventually, it is certain, when the objective is discovered to be one toward which all are striving and working, there will be developed a universal or world consciousness against the assertion of which no human opposition can hope to be effective. The study of this gradual development is an intensely interesting one in a country like the United States, where it may truthfully be said that although the people of all the States of the Union are pledged to the defense of a single ideal, a wide diversification of industries, dissimilar commercial and industrial conditions, and geographical and climatic conditions seem often to accentuate sectional, and therefore economic and political differences.

For several years past sectional disagreements have arisen in the United States in respect to proposed legislation urged by the people of one more or less well defined area and opposed, or but indifferently regarded, by those of other parts of the country. It would not be difficult to illustrate the point by referring particularly to measures pending or momentarily disposed of in a manner unsatisfactory to an inconsistent minority. One of these is the Boulder Dam project, esteemed by the people of several of the Rocky Mountain states as vital to the development and future welfare of that section. This, like the proposal recently made by Governor Brewster of Maine for a compact between

his state and Massachusetts, and possibly later to include other New England states, the purpose being to control sectionally the output of hydroelectric power and to regulate, independently of federal interference, the price to be charged therefor, is more or less a local enterprise, worthy in its undertaking, and measurably vital to the people concerned.

But the significant fact to be observed is that until the present the western project has not impressed itself upon the people of the eastern states as one of great importance. They appear still to regard its successful launching or the manner and time of its authorization by Congress as a matter of concern only to those who are urging it. How will the senators and representatives of the western states regard the New England enterprise if, eventually, Congress should be asked to ratify such a compact as that which has been proposed? In the natural course of events, should the consent of Congress to these plans be asked simultaneously, those interested would find it convenient to pool their strength in an effort to carry both to a successful issue.

What is much more to the point, however, is that a worthy enterprise of that character should not be dependent upon any such precarious method to insure its endorsement and support. The people of New England, it may be assumed, will immediately approve some such compact as that which Governor Brewster proposes. They would not be inclined to regard passively a studied or assumed indifference to the plan on the part of the people of other parts of the country. They would be quick to declare themselves in favor of establishing, possibly by means of a gentlemen's agreement, the right of a representative and responsible section of the country to direct its own industrial affairs along economic lines approved by it.

### The Way to Enforcement

IT IS not given to the mere outside observer to comprehend accurately all the inner mysteries of prohibition enforcement. We know well that there is politics involved, because politics must be involved in everything undertaken by a government which requires the appointment of individuals to places of profit and power. We know that there are tremendous difficulties to be encountered. The most enthusiastic prohibitionist will not question this fact. We cherish a certainty that, to paraphrase a remark of Salmon P. Chase, the way to enforcement is to enforce. But we would not for ourselves undertake to work out the details of the enforcement desired.

But people who sincerely desire the enforcement of the prohibition law will without question put more confidence in the actions of its friends than in the criticisms of its enemies. Whether Roy A. Haynes, whom the President has just appointed head of the new Prohibition Bureau, is the man for the place, we don't know. But the fact that he was appointed by President Coolidge and was recommended warmly by the Anti-Saloon League, which, whatever its failings in method, is the most active and most efficient unofficial organization supporting the prohibition law, is emphatically in his favor. When, for example, prohibitionists find the New York World denouncing Mr. Haynes, they will not improbably reach the conclusion that he must be the right man in the right place, and when to the denunciations of this leader of the journalistic wets is added the bitter outcry of Senator Edwards of New Jersey, who declares that the appointment "will be a distinct shock to prohibitionists," this opinion will be strengthened.

There are many mysteries involved in the official handling of prohibition work. General Andrews has, in our opinion, accomplished much, a fact which is somewhat emphasized by the bitter attacks of the antiprohibitionists upon his administration. If they are now going to divert their fire to the head of the new Prohibition Bureau, it seems reasonable to conclude that this latter official is regrettably expected by them to make good.

### A Hundred Years of Vaudeville

THERE has just been completed in the United States a nation-wide observance of the centennial of vaudeville. It may not be strictly accurate to say that the variety show had its beginning one hundred years ago, but for all practical purposes it is a good point to start from in studying the change that has come over this form of entertainment and gauging its place in the social life of the community. In that period, much that was unsavory has been removed from the variety performance—the coarse comedian has been largely eliminated—and a bright, clean, high-speed program has taken the place of the old-time bill with its waits between acts and dull surroundings.

No expense is spared on draperies, on scenery, on lighting effects to make an act attractive. Whole orchestras—the cream of the jazz world—travel the circuit. Special acts carry their own musical directors and attendants. The day of the makeshift has gone. Eddie Leonard, for instance, is surrounded by a dozen minstrels; Pat Rooney, by sufficient of a company for a musical comedy in miniature. The "singles" are adequately staged—Chic Sales, country concert in himself; Arthur Prince, a ventriloquist whose clever work is reviving interest in a somewhat neglected art; Olga Petrova, a notable example of the triumph over difficulties.

In the face of the palatial hall and gilded chamber that welcome the modern "movie" goers, vaudeville still holds its own. It has its patrons, just as any other form of entertainment, and the time-worn tricks, acrobatic feats, songs, dances and patter bring a fresh laugh and response from each rising generation and from those whose enthusiasm for the gilt and glitter of the stage has not been dulled by initiation into the mysteries of the arts behind the footlights. Theaters which offer vaudeville only find little difficulty in attracting business at the box office; and picture houses of the better class present variety offerings to meet the wishes of people desiring a relief from an evening of films.

Vaudeville had much to live down. But in the nineties a determined effort was made in the United States to elevate the scale. A better class of patronage was the reward. Roosevelt, Taft,

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

Wilson and Harding were frequent patrons. Improvements grew apace. Better methods were employed in the presentation of acts. The best in scenic art was not too good, nor in costumes, nor in musical accompaniments. Both the screen and the legitimate stage found variety an excellent place to recruit talent. Vaudeville became an important factor.

Summed up, the reasons for the success of vaudeville may best be given in the words of E. F. Albee, head of the Keith-Albee interests:

Artists are richly framed today in vaudeville. They have fully equipped stages to appear upon, large and excellent orchestras, big, appreciative audiences; long tours, liberal salaries, and fair and square contracts. Is it any wonder that they show to better advantage than in the old days?

### A New Light on Unemployment

ROBERT BOOTHBY, a young Conservative member of the British Parliament, who has recently become private secretary to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, started the House of Commons in London on the occasion of the last debate upon unemployment. Labor speakers had been urging further inquiry into the fact that over 1,000,000 British people are still out of work. Mr. Boothby indicated that the information which the demanded inquiry was to obtain is already available. He explained the existing situation was due to the policy of the gold standard. He thus went very near to throwing over his chief, who is responsible for this measure.

"The main cause and the root and fundamental cause of the depression and the unemployment in the basic industries during the last five years," he said, "is the currency policy which has been pursued in this country. You cannot get away from that." Mr. Boothby did not admit that that policy had been in the long run unwise. He also rejoiced that it had been pursued to the end. "We have got back to the gold standard," he said, confidently, "and I do not think any further diversion of a serious character need be anticipated." Mr. Boothby is a parliamentarian of whom more is likely to be heard. Staid members of the party to which he belongs shake their heads over his argument, but it proved unanswerable to the opposition, and is at least a hopeful one for Britain. Now that deflation has been accomplished, conditions in industry may improve.

### The Khaki-Clad Hiker

SO CLOSELY has America become identified with automobiling that it is refreshing to learn that, at the American Travel Development Association convention in Chicago, the khaki-clad hiker was discussed as an economic asset to the American travel industry. It was agreed moreover that he ought to receive more encouragement. "I make a plea to this association," said John D. Van Der Vries, representing the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, "to devote a little more attention to the hiker. In encouraging travel I feel we should do something more than merely to make it easier for the man in the automobile." He explained further that in Europe considerable provision is made for the convenience of the man who journeys on his feet with a knapsack on his back, whereas, for example, in Glacier National Park, the chalets are from thirty to forty miles apart, which is a hard day's marching for the man afoot.

There is something to be said for this plea. With the increase in motoring, and recognizing fully that there are pleasures obtainable therefrom that are in a class by themselves, it is important to see to it that other pleasures, perhaps almost as great, are not lost sight of. The hardy pedestrian, tramping over hill and dale and unfettered to a large extent by the limiting boundaries of highways and hedgerows, knows a certain freedom that none save he can feel. The delights of scaling some mountain peak on foot, and glorying in the expanse of view obtainable from the summit, with the recollection vivid of the effort that it has cost, is something that must be experienced to be appreciated. The thrill of covering hundreds of miles in just a few days may attract many, but to the walker who is worthy of his name there is an equal thrill obtainable—if not a greater one—from the thought that unaided he has conquered tracts that to the motor are often inaccessible. The pleasure of the old-time hiking should not be forgotten in the rush of modern excitement.

### Editorial Notes

In deciding shortly to occupy Haddon Hall, the famous Derbyshire mansion, the Duke of Rutland, unwittingly perhaps, has aroused public interest in and called attention to this old dwelling place, regarded as an ideal example of the Old English baronial mansion. The estate came into the hands of the Rutlands when Sir John Manners, son of the Earl of Rutland, eloped with Dorothy Vernon, his heiress, in the sixteenth century. In this connection visitors to the old domicile are often shown a flight of stairs from an anteroom, as being the ones down which she sped when going to keep her tryst. Be this as it may, however, the present mansion is a magnificent structure, representing growth by accretion as a result of addition and remodeling through several centuries. It is situated on a slope rising from the River Wye, in the hilly district known as the Derbyshire Peak, in the northwest of the county of Derbyshire, and should make a most romantic residence when fully restored.

It was a striking message that Maj. Herbert A. Dargue, commander of the Good Will flight of the United States Army, sent from Para, Brazil, to the United States, because it represented a wonderful achievement well-nigh completed. "We feel we are close to home," he wrote, "for we have been made to feel at home," and he added that his men are looking forward to greeting their home people and bringing to them the many wishes of good will from the countries of Pan-America. Any well-supported attempt to encourage good will, whether among individuals or nations, is praiseworthy. And none can tell the results that this Good Will flight has accomplished, or that will spring from the contacts that it has established.

### Moscow's Smolensky Market

ON SUNDAY, which is the big market day, one finds a large store of people and all sorts of things in Moscow's Smolensky Market. This market, which is the largest of a number of similar places in the city, stretches for several blocks along one of Moscow's circular boulevards. The whole area is crowded with buyers and sellers. Some of the latter have their stands and booths; others simply hold their small stocks of goods in their hands or heap them up in little piles and watchfully stand guard over them.

There is need for watchfulness in Smolensky Market; for it is a favorite resort of the "bezprizorni," or homeless waifs, who live by what they can beg or steal.

Smolensky Market is not as rich and picturesque as it was three or four years ago. Then one could go there and see the transfer of the visible symbols of wealth from one class to another. Members of the old propertied classes, reduced to poverty and want by the Revolution, went to the market to sell their last objects of luxury and comfort: rugs, pictures, silverware, fine linen. These were bought up by the "new bourgeoisie," the supple and adept speculators who were able to get ahead after freedom of trade was restored, by agents of commission stores and by casual foreign visitors.

Now this process of transfer is pretty well completed. One can still find curious and beautiful trinkets, memorials of an aristocratic era that is apparently gone forever in Russia; but their number diminishes from year to year and to find them one must comb the vast expanse of the market more and more carefully.

But Smolensky still has the attraction of extreme variety; if it is always turning up new and interesting things for the euro expert and the bargain hunter. First of all one notices the more prosaic frequenters of the market, peasants who have driven into Moscow in their jolting little wooden carts to sell the products that farms yield in every country, milk and eggs and hay. Then there are workers' wives with shawls over their heads who go to the market to buy a joint of meat for the soup dish which is always a prominent item in the Sunday dinner.

This winter Moscow has been passing through a severe winter shortage; and some housewives go to the market in the hope of finding butter at something less than the prevalent speculative price of about \$1 a pound. The peasants buy as well as sell; some of the booths are provided with textile goods, nails and other hardware products which Ivan Muzhik is likely to need in his daily life. Bargaining is the rule in the market; the new-fangled

innovation of fixed prices has only been introduced in the larger stores of the city. On the market and in Moscow street trade generally no sale is made without a prodigious amount of chaffering, in which the buyer begins by offering half of what he expects to pay, while the vendor starts out by demanding twice what he expects to get.

Besides the staple goods of the market one can hit on a bewildering variety of old and secondhand objects, some of them practically worthless, others interesting and valuable. Here is a little pile of old ikons, religious paintings of saints and scriptural scenes which pious Russians hold in great reverence. Near by one can pick out of a jumble of knickknacks silver buttons worn by the Russian boyars, or old nobility, and silver spoons of a former generation. A bronze vase with Arabic characters inscribed on it, the work of some Muhammadan artisan in distant Turkestan, is another typical object.

The market also has its supply of pictures and books, old and new, good, bad and indifferent. Stray copies of Rousseau's "Social Contract" and Goethe's "Faust," of old books of poetry and fiction in various languages, can be picked up very cheaply. The demand today in Russia is for the orthodox works of Communist political writers, for the writings of Marx and Lenin, and also for modern literature.

Besides a medley of people and things, Smolensky Market offers a medley of sounds. Above the general hubbub of noisy bargaining more definite sounds pierce the air; a cracked record on an old gramophone wheezes out the song of some tenor of bygone days and shrill cries of "Pirogi, pirogi," advertise the merits of "pirogi," a favorite Russian delicacy consisting of small rolls encasing bits of meat, cabbage or egg.

The official tendency of Soviet trade and industry is toward standardization, uniformity, centralization. Instead of the old stores with the names of the owners, one comes to see more and more shops with such titles as "Workers Co-operative No. 17." The state industries try to produce goods of standardized type; and the Gosplan, or State Planning Commission, tries to plot in advance the whole graph of the country's economic life and draws up reports on how many yards of textile goods and how many pounds of sugar every peasant family will require.

But the individualist, the lover of variety and contrast, will always have his outlet as long as Smolensky Market, with its extraordinary hodgepodge of goods, old and new, useful and ornamental, spreads out its treasures for the eager buyer every Sunday morning. W. H. C.

### The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Paris

ONE of the most interesting annual exhibitions in Paris is that of the Salon des Humoristes. To it contribute all the famous illustrators. There are this year no fewer than 1500 exhibits. The craftsmanship is always good and sometimes brilliant, while the wit and satire are pungent. Most of the artists are critics on the manners of the day. The collection includes the powerful sketches of Forain and retrospective work by Willette. Hermann-Paul is vigorous, and Cappiello shows fantastic symphonies in color. Then there are the clean drawings of Guillaume and the caricatures of Bib and Bécan. The display is well worth a visit.

Readers of Charles Dickens scarcely need any reminder that the great novelist lived at one time in Paris. His name is associated with a number of houses, and his references to the French capital are fairly frequent. But, through a letter which has been made public, the newspapers in general have suddenly discovered that the British novelist had, with some friends, a house at 49 Avenue des Champs-Elysées, at the corner of the Rue Marbeuf. The quaint little house nestles modestly between two modern buildings. Thackeray was, of course, founder of Paris—was Dickens—indeed, he wrote "The Paris Sketch-Book"—and though he was struck with the humorous aspect of things French, he wrote in sympathetic vein.

To see ourselves as others see us is a human aspiration. M. Leverrier, director of the Ecole Colbert, spoke recently before the American Atelier Reunion in the Boulevard Montparnasse, and declared that it was entirely wrong to suppose that the importance of money was unduly magnified in the United States. Money was certainly earned more freely than in Europe, but American philanthropy was on a much more considerable scale. The speaker pointed to American reverence for women as a proof of idealism. The United States, he said, has taken a place in the world that would have seemed impossible not many years ago, and perhaps the future depends on America's lead. The most curious phenomenon, according to M. Leverrier, is the tendency toward standardization, and he uttered a warning against carrying the process too far in literature, politics, business, and indeed religion. This kind of comment may or may not be well founded, but it indicates somewhat how America looks in European eyes.

Somebody has been working out the statistics of Paris monuments. It appears that there are more than 550 monuments of one sort or another. Of them 171 are full-sized statues of celebrated men and women. There are twenty-one monarchs, eighteen statesmen, sixteen writers of great prose, fifteen poets, thirteen painters, twelve philosophers, while scholars, economists, dramatic authors, military leaders, musicians, sculptors, architects and others are subjects of the remaining seventy-six statues. The Third Republic is responsible for 142 of the 171 statues mentioned, in a period of fifty-six years.

It has once more been noted, on the occasion of Mardi Gras, that the old love of carnival has diminished. But if the street processions and spectacles are fewer, costume balls are still in fashion, and the Parisians had a wide choice at the beginning of the carnival season. Parisians of both sexes like to dress up and become positively juvenile if the opportunity presents itself. There were hundreds of Pierrots and Marquises of the epoch of Louis XIV, and Henri Quatres and Carmens, but the most original idea that has lately been hit upon is to dress in the costume of the early years of the twentieth century! The gowns of, say, twenty years ago are much stranger in appearance than the gowns of several centuries ago. One could imagine oneself in a very different age, exceedingly remote, at a recent fancy dress ball, where the women wore hats with long veils, and whalebone collars, and tight-waisted gowns with skirts trailing on the floor.

Japan has definitely decided to have its place in the University garden city at Montreux. In the office of Sébastien Charlety, the récuteur of the Paris Academy, a document has been signed by which Jirochibumi Satsuma of Tokyo allocates nearly 4,000,000 francs to the purpose of building a section which will be reserved to Japanese. The Japanese in the students' settlement will be engaged in higher studies, but professors and savants